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HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

M DCC LXXXVI.





A Y E A R ' s
J O U R N E Y
THROUGH THE
P A I S B A S ;

. O R ,

Austrian Netherlands.

By PHILIP THICKNESSE, Esq.

SECOND EDITION,
WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS;

AND

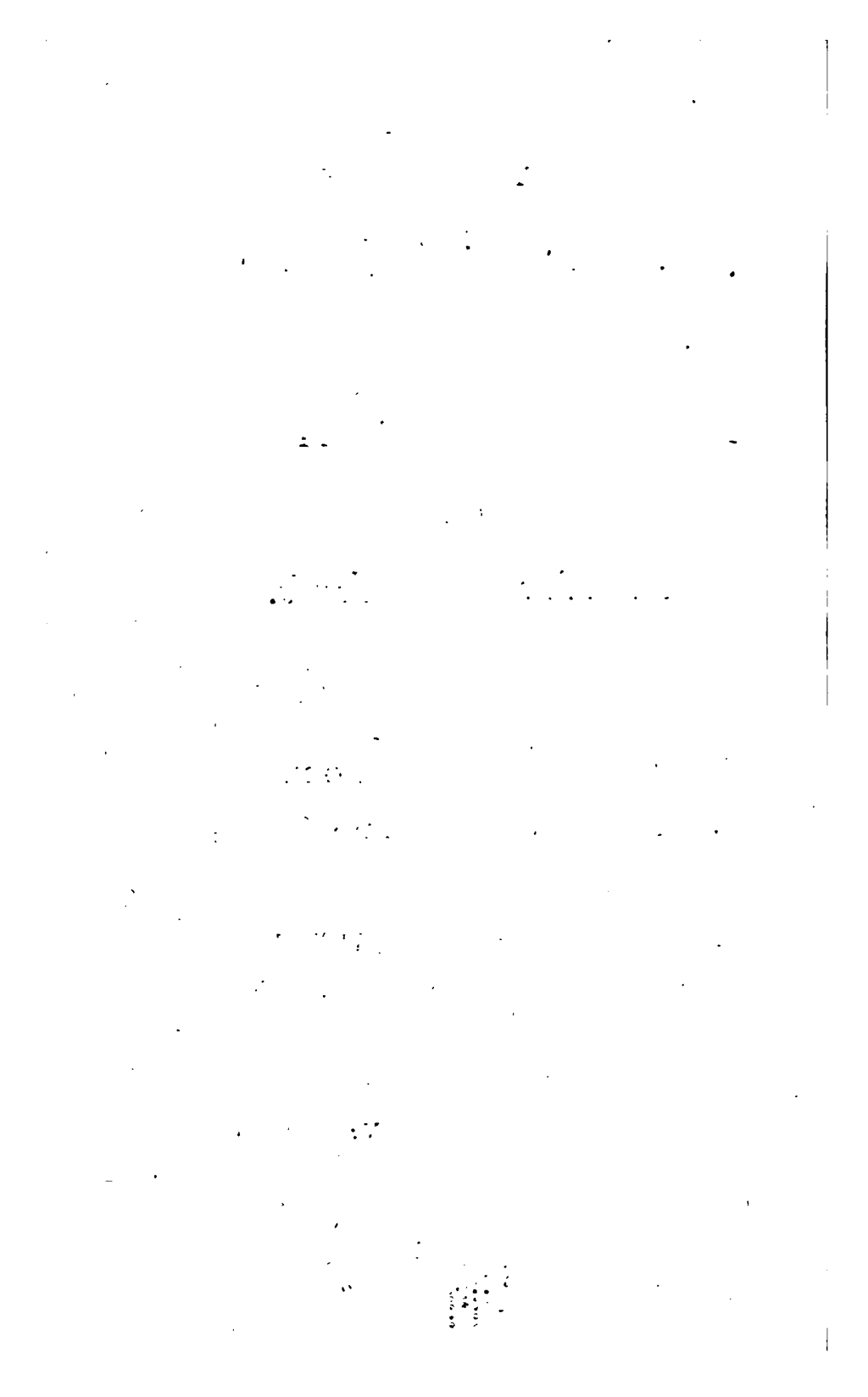
The Routes through Germany, Holland, and
Switzerland, Difference of Money, &c.

L O N D O N :

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A . Y E A R ' s
J O U R N E Y, &c.

L E T T E R I.

BRUSSELS.

AS I have your authority, my dear Sir, to say, that my letters from France and part of Spain gave you some entertainment and information ; and as I am sure you will be glad to know that the publication of them afterwards proved profitable to me, you will not wonder (for you know too that I love rambling) to find me again on this great Continent. I am now indeed on another part of it, the *Pais-bas*, and though I may not travel so far from home,

B

nevertheless

nevertheless I may perhaps traverse as much ground, or rather *pavé*, as in my former year's journey ; and as I intend to publish such letters as I, from time to time, thus address to you, it will I hope induce you to excuse my giving hints, and pointing out such artifices of mankind, which you are too well acquainted with to be guarded against by me, while I hope the younger part of my countrymen who travel may be benefited thereby.

A neighbour of mine, in England, hinted to me the other day, that it was a sort of impertinent liberty taken with the public to *make* a book : I thought there was more truth than good breeding to justify what he said, as he knew I had just *made* one ; I therefore gave *him* no answer ; but I will observe to you, that writing a book may seem to imply, *that I know more, or am wiser than you* ; but I might have told my neighbour, that there is a kind of knowledge,

ledge, which men of inferior understanding gain by length of days : I am as sensible of my rude neighbour's superior understanding as I am of your polished manners and good sense, yet I flatter myself both he and you, if you travel through the *Pais-bas*, or Austrian Netherlands, will find some useful hints in the following letters.

If it be said, that there are several well written accounts of this country, I freely acknowledge there are ; but I believe few have been wrote by a man who made the tour, turned of his grand climacteric.— Allow me therefore to observe, that there is a line of knowledge to be obtained by men of inferior understanding, merely from seeing the wheel of life turn round three score years, or more, which younger men of better sense may, nay do overlook.— To the younger part of my countrymen therefore, who are constantly making excursions to the continent, these letters may

prove useful, for I have met with none who have escaped the impositions of the lower order of the people, and but few who have been wise enough even to perceive the artifices of the UPPER; an order, by much the most dangerous, in general, for a young Englishman of fortune to be connected or acquainted with. I must observe therefore, that strangers, who are permitted to the *honour* of eating, and conversing, with the high and mighty people of the *Pais-bas*, should avoid playing with them; first, because they *understand play*; and secondly, because they do not *always*, as Englishmen do, *pay when they lose*. If, therefore, I can shew such who follow me, where the *man-traps* are laid, and how they may be avoided, those who set their feet into them with their eyes open must not complain of the smart which may follow.

But exclusive of what concerns individuals, I have a more important matter to lay

lay before you, a matter in which the nation at large is deeply interested, especially since the peace has made the trajet between our island and this continent so short, and so easy ; for I am well assured, that since that period not less than two thousand English families have arrived at Calais, with a view of living cheaper in a country where taxes are not so high as with you, and where provisions, wine, &c. are said to be much cheaper, among which number, are a great many genteel families of small fortune. I need not point out to a man of your perception the many evil consequences which must arise *at home* from such emigrations, but I will, and do most solemnly, assure you (and those who have such *a move* in contemplation) that they will seriously repent, if they carry it into execution, and that most of those who are on this side, and who can *conveniently* return home, will do so, and find on their return, that they are much the poorer for

their *frugal plan*. They only consider, that they have fewer and less taxes to pay to the King, or to the Emperor*, but they do not consider the heavy *tax of imposition upon all strangers*, and upon Englishmen in particular, a tax much more mighty, and which falls more grievously upon them, than all our taxes put together. No man can well bear impositions with temper, and he who cannot, will seldom keep his temper when travelling, or residing either in France, Flanders, or Germany.

The idea of the riches of all Englishmen who travel, can never be rooted out of the natives of the continent; and though travelling is dear in England, I do aver, that even the Bath road to London is not so dear as on the great roads in France, or Flanders, with this difference only, that the traveller *thinks* he drinks better wine;

* This was wrote before the late House-tax, Shop-tax, Female-tax, &c. &c. &c. were thought of.

he certainly does drink weaker, and perhaps wholesomer wine than English *road port*.— A few years since, it is true, a prudent Englishman might travel, or live cheaper in France than in England ; but the case is altered, for even at the first, and formerly the cheapest town in France, Calais, English cheese, and such as few Englishmen can eat, is eighteen *sols* a pound, i. e. nine pence English ! Fruit and vegetables are equally dear, in short, the price of every article is considerably enhanced. Fifteen years since I bought a pair of red slippers at Lille for twenty-four *sols* ; I asked the price of a pair as I lately passed through that city, and they demanded, and would not take less than forty-eight. I mention this trifle to shew how mistaken those people are, who leave their own country, under an idea of finding here a better or a cheaper market. An English gentleman, who has resided in this city five years with his family, assures me, that all the necessa-

ries of life have encreased at least one third within that time.

As I have mentioned Calais, and as Calais is now the general rendezvous of most continental travellers, I must tell you, that if you follow the *ton* or the *rage*, and go to the ————, my friend *Monsieur* ————, after making you a very low bow, if you come with your *own* carriage, and looking as grave as an undertaker at a funeral, will thus accost you ;

“ I will give you, *fair*, *L'dors*, says he, for
 “ your guineas, and when you return, I
 “ will give you guineas for your *L'dors*.”
 For he knows very well, that but *few will*
return to be exchanged ; and he seldom fails
 being *out of English cash* when you do ; but
 he will *send out* and get you—what ? why
 those very bank bills he gives his servant to
 return with, so that if you have not nineteen
L'dors to exchange for a bank bill, you must
 lose

lose four or five pence on each, to purchase your own guineas back again ; for when he *sends out* to get them changed, he *sends out* also the *means of changing them*. The house indeed is a good *house*, and you may dine there pretty well, but it is the very worst house in the kingdom for breakfast or for good wine.

When I was last there, I found two English gentlemen paying their bill at this house, and though they had laid down five English guineas instead of Louis d'ors, by which he gained at least two shillings and a penny, the mercenary wretch refused to take an English crown in lieu of a French one, though the gentlemen were out of cash ; and I was obliged to lend the two strangers (for so they were to me) half a guinea, to release them from the clutches of that evil-eyed genius* ; a fellow too, who has made an ample fortune from the purses of the English nation ; I

* *His starboard bow port* (as the sailors say) is *barr'd in*.

will not mention the names of the two English gentlemen he so meanly treated, but Mrs. Belcher, at the City of London, at Dover, a good house, can testify, that they left the half guinea with her to repay me what ——— should not have put them to the pain of borrowing* ; and as the Silver Lion, late Grandfires, is now rebuilt, and is a very sumptuous hotel, I shall in future use that, and leave such Englishmen of fashion and fortune, who have spirit and sentiment, to do as they please, only observing that, ——— garden is fenced in by the military hospital, the stench of which is conveyed *in, under and over*, every part of the premises.

I am, dear Sir, &c.

* Though I lent them half a guinea, a few pence was all they wanted to compleat ——— demand, and more than it amounted to, had the fellow allowed what he ought to have allowed for the value of the five English guineas ; for whoever will be at the trouble, may sell each English guinea, full weight, for twenty-four livres ten sols, and the Louis d'or is only twenty-four livres.

P. S. I

P. S. I shall surprize, nay startle you too perhaps, when I assure you, that from a pretty exact calculation, procured by the French Ministry from the bankers books in Paris, that the money expended or drawn for by the English in that city *only*, amounted in time of peace to nearly a million and a half yearly! You need not therefore fear a French war in haste; but the gold carried over to France by travellers and by smugglers is a subject worthy of serious consideration. Monsieur —— knows the *sweets* of the smelting pot at Lisle, and the French nation the sweets of peace, even after what they call, and I fear justly, a successful war.

LETTER

L E T T E R II.

BRUSSELS.

I NOW recollect, that in my first letter I was conducting you through this country before I had brought you safe over the *invidious freight* (as Smollet calls it) which divides little England from this great Continent. It is true, it is but a narrow piece of water, but it requires some skill in the passenger, as well as in the pilot, to pass it over with ease and safety.

During the late war, some interest was used to be permitted to come hither by the way of Calais, but as that impediment will soon be removed, it is scarcely necessary to say, as I otherwise would, so much against taking the passage to Ostend, it being, though a short voyage, attended with more danger

danger than you *land-men* are aware of—You know I am a piece of a seaman.

An Athenian General, on his death-bed declared, that he had but one act of his whole life to repent of, and that was going a journey by water which he could have taken by land ; and such who take the way of Ostend to the Continent, who might have gone to Calais, have often occasion to repent it. Not long since, *Capt. Cannon*, commander of a Dover packet, with all the passengers, perished between Margate and that port. Ostend is on a very flat coast, and there are sands which will pick up a small vessel, two, three, or four miles from the shore ; a shore which in thick weather is not to be seen, even when the bells may be heard to ring and the dogs to bark. Go therefore straight to Dover, and the next morning, as early as the wind and tide will permit, to sea, and it is ten to one but you will eat your dinner at the Silver Lion,

at

at Calais. I say the Silver Lion, for that is rebuilt, and in many respects is preferable to — — —, in the article of expence materially so. Unless you wish to visit Ostend or Bruges, (at the first of which towns there is little worth seeing) the best rout to this city is by the way of *Ardres*, *St. Omer*, *Mount Caselle* and *Lisle*, which last city is a noble one, and where every public hotel is, to me, preferable to that which most of the English frequent, i. e. the Hotel de Bourbon, on the *Grande Place*. The people who keep it are rich, impertinent, and charged me higher than any house on the Continent. If you have a desire to quit the title of *Milor Anglais*, Flanders is the country in the world to buy the rank of Comte, Marquis, or even Duke. *Maréchal de Richelieu* bought, when at Vienna, baronies for his two *porteurs de chaise*, and when some ladies of fashion boasted that they had in their kitchen several French Marquisses, I believe it, replied the *Maréchal*,

for

for my sedan chair is supported by a brace of German Barons.

This country, however, abounds with much better subjects, I mean merchants, and manufacturers, and it is amazing what a change the present Emperor has made in a few years, by encouraging trade, rooting up superstition, and abolishing ancient customs. It is worth observing also, that this very able and active minded Prince, when he visited these parts of his dominions, made Brussels, (the capital of the *Päis-bas*) the *last* town he entered, chusing to know the courtiers *first* from their neighbours. By his declaring Ostend a free port, it is estimated that the English smugglers alone bring to the amount of 600,000 livres monthly into that port; they bring too ready money, and therefore the Ostenders are content with small profits, for their brandy, tobacco, tea, gauzes, lace, wine, &c.

Though

Though I have conducted you through Lisle into the Netherlands, I will suppose you however set down at Ostend, a town now inhabited by men of all nations, where as much English is heard as French, or Flemish : Surrounded with the sea, they have no good water, the harbour however is crowded with shipping, which shews it to be a place of great trade.

For fifteen pence the Treckscoote, an elegant yacht, conducts you to *Bruges*, a very large city, which in the 13th century was the principal mart in Europe, and where the merchants of all parts of the world had houses and commercial connections; but the frequent revolts of the inhabitants against their sovereigns, the manufacturers against their masters, and the masters against the magistrates, first drove the strangers to Antwerp, and the natives to different parts of the world. The sad effects of which are still felt, and are still visible; for Antwerp was
raised

raised on the ruins of Bruges, as Amsterdam is at this day on those of Antwerp*. But since Ostend has become a free port, Bruges begins to revive in her trade; it is said there are two hundred and fifty streets in Bruges, and forty thousand inhabitants, but more than ten thousand of them are supported by public charity. Several English families are settled at Bruges in the mercantile way, who are encouraged and protected in their undertakings.

The police is good, the magistrates being just, but severe, and there is no part of the Continent where strangers or natives can travel more securely. At Bruges, an advocate is paid twenty-eight pence an hour for attendance, but the physician, (which is a shame) has only a *schellen*, seven pence, for each visit! When a consultation is held, each

* It seems as if the Emperor intends to open the navigation of the Scheldt to Antwerp; it is indeed a shame to see so fine a river wash the walls of so noble a city, without affording it those benefits Nature has so bountifully offered.

physician has twenty-six pence, and the surgeons half that sum. The town house, the great hall, and the antient cathedral church, are worthy of notice. At the grand altar are three pictures, by G. Segers, Philippes Champagne, and Van Ost the older, in all of which it is said there is great merit. Here they kept two paintings by Rubens locked up, and which are only to be seen on certain public days; one is the bust of St. Peter, the other of St. Paul; they are in high preservation, and worthy the care which is taken of them. There are other pictures in the cathedral, particularly that of St. Charles Barome administering the sacrament to the people dying of the plague. In this great city there is not one private collection of pictures, there is however an academy of painters, and Mr. *Suvé*, educated therein, gained the prize medal at Paris in the year 1779, and another Bruges disciple gained that of Milan the year following. Every year six silver medals are
given

given by the present Emperor to the two first artists of each class.

In the parish church of Nôtre Dame there is a fine groupe of marble figures, as it came from the hands of M. Angelo ; it was designed for the city of Genoa, but the vessel on which it was embarked from *Civita Vecchia* was taken by a Dutch privateer, and carried to Amsterdam, where it was sold for a trifle, a merchant of Bruges bought it, and presented it to his parish church ; they say Lord Walpole, passing through Bruges, was so struck with the beauty of the Virgin and the infant Jesus on her knee, that he offered thirty thousand florins for it. There are also the mausoleums of *Jane de Bourgogne* and *Charles le Hardi*, and they shew you the habits Jane wore three hundred years since, highly enriched with jewels. In the churches of St. Giles and St. Anne you will find several pictures which are masterly performances.

No street beggars are allowed to ask alms at Bruges, being otherwise provided for ; there are hospitals for the sick, and a very ancient one for pilgrims, in all of which there are pictures, or something which an *Amateur* would wish to see.

The *Hôtel de Commerce* was an inn much frequented by the English, but the people who keep it are rich and insolent, therefore I have used the New-inn, kept by an English family. When you have seen what this town offers to the notice of a stranger, you will be, as I was, glad to quit it, for the inhabitants (quite the reverse of their neighbours the French) are all shut up within their houses, and a stranger is apt at Bruges to think himself in a city just depopulated by the plague.

I am, &c.

P. S. Within

P. S. Within the territories of Bruges, are the towns of Ostend, Nieuport, Dixmude, and Blankenberg, besides a number of rich *Abbayes*, several large *Bourgs*, and an hundred and twenty villages. I should have told you that great tumults were apprehended when the Emperor's edict took place, in breaking up so many convents, but on the contrary, it proved as agreeable to the people as it did to many of the *religious themselves*.

L E T T E R III.

BRUSSELS.

WHY should you wonder, my dear Sir, that I have health, strength, and spirits, thus to remove from place to place, is it not the proper season of life for excursions? Men who commence their travels in the *hey-day* of blood, and vigour of youth, (and very natural and excusable it is) pursue their sensual pleasures rather than *natural* amusements, while those who travel after the age of fifty, are at leisure to make their observations on men, manners, agriculture, and the arts; but a fine woman in the eyes of a young traveller is the most captivating object on earth, and they are apt to think all other things, whether animate or inanimate, beneath their notice. But after the same person has lived to be on the

the

the *wrong side* of fifty, Nature, which has kindly furnished solace to man, in every stage of life, if he will attend to her hints, supplies him with desires, which, if not so ardent, are nevertheless more permanent, perhaps more satisfactory; at that age, he will look at the representation of a fine lady's face on canvas with as much pleasure as he had on the living original thirty years before, and a thousand objects which he did not think worthy of his notice at the age of twenty will afford him infinite satisfaction at threescore.

But these considerations are trifling, in my opinion, to what I must now observe to you, relative to travelling at an age that most men of observation and reflection begin to see the follies, the weakness, the meanness, and the falseness of mankind, and to perceive that a long life, and all the joys it can offer, are not a sufficient recompence for the *pains and penalties* which accompany

it ; for I believe, that most men, could they have been consulted in *femina masculina*, whether they would have accepted life, knowing what life was to be, would (if it could have been declined with due respect to that BEING who alone can give it) have declined it* ; I own I should,—not because I am not rich ; not, because I have not been great ; not, because I have been unfortunate (for I think that the most *fortunate* part of my life) but because I know, that being rich or great, or powerful, are of all others, in general, the most miserable situations to man. To have nothing to pursue, nor nothing to covet, leaves the mind in a state of misery inconceivable ! A state which the rich and great affect to conceal from those over whom they play

* Whoever reads Mr. Sheridan's Life of Swift, will find that the wittiest man who ever lived, and, indeed, take him all in all, one of the best men also, became tired of life, and courted death ! Neither affluence, respect, nay, homage, equal to that which crowned heads meet with, could sustain him to the end of his *intellectual* days.

play the tyrant, because they know they are happier than themselves.

When Garrick showed Dr. Johnson his fine house, gardens, statues, pictures, &c. at Hampton-Court, what ideas did it awaken in the mind of that good man ! Instead of a flattering compliment which was expected—Ah ! *David, David, David*, said the Doctor (clapping his hand upon the little man's shoulder) these are the things, DAVID, which make a death bed terrible ;—and when a certain great lady in Pall-Mall was many months in a way that every body knew she could not recover, the words, *death*, or *danger*, were not suffered to be mentioned beneath her *royal* roof ; they were too terrible to meet her ear.

Death, or *Danger*, are words which create ideas in the heads and hearts of kings and rich men, horrors which the “ *whistling plowman*” and men of little condition, like myself, are strangers to.

What man of sense, or woman of virtue, is there, who will not be charmed with the reply of a young beautiful peasant's wife, who lives near Antwerp ? A rich *Bourgeois* of that city offered a young woman two hundred florins to become for one year wet nurse to his only child. The high wages at first staggered her imagination, but after mature consideration, she made him this *more* than sensible reply.

“ Si j'accepterois votre offre & que j' al-
 “ lasse demeurer chez vous à la ville, je
 “ m'acoutu mervis à la bonne chere, je
 “ deviendrois paresseuse, & quand je revien-
 “ drois chez mon mari, je ne pourrois plus
 “ ni manger du pain de seigle, ni travailler
 “ à la terre ; l'argent que j'aurois reçu de
 “ vous disparaîtroit, je suis heureuse aujourd'-
 “ hui & je serois mal heureuse le reste
 “ de ma vie, je vous remercie, monsieur,
 “ de vous bontès.”

I could

It could not help making the above digression while the poor girl's reply was fresh in my memory, but to return to the rich : Who are mostly in a state of dying all their days, nay, every day of their lives, while the poorer sort, having their bread to get by the sweat of their brow, or the strength of their imagination, have only to think how they are to live, and how to provide for their families. The accidental holiday to the school boy, or city apprentice, are joys which the rich are strangers to; were I allowed to punish my greatest enemy, he should have honours, riches, power, and, in short, *nothing to covet*;—what would then be the consequence? People in that condition feel it, and know it; they feel, every minute of their life, the dread of death, and they are the most wretched beings alive.

The rich man in years, therefore, should travel to amuse his mind, and take off that

ennui

ennui which wears him down more rapidly to the grave than even time ; and the poor man, like myself, should travel, to pick up matter worthy of communicating to others, and to support the expence of travelling ; but that is not all, travelling, and travelling upon the Continent (with temperance in the train) is, of all others, the most conducive not only to health, but to a long life, void of bodily infirmities. The smoothness of our roads in England, the ease of our carriages, the exquisite springs they hang on, and the imperceptible manner which a gouty or a nephritic sufferer moves from place to place, renders his journey, in England heating and injurious to his health, but a coarser carriage for some hundred miles, on the continental *pavé*, breaks, divides and passes concretions formed in the kidneys or gall bladder,—embryoes of succeeding miseries ;—travelling thus opens obstructions, which a life of half a century unavoidably shuts up, and it paves the way,

not

not only to a long life, but to an easy and mature death.

French men of fortune and fashion, do not suffer from the gout, stone, &c. as Englishmen do, it is not that they eat less (and eating is the source of maladies more than drinking) for they eat much more, and a greater variety than Englishmen do*, and yet they live to a greater age, and more free from chronical disorders than the English, which can only be attributed to that best of all exercise which their roads and carriages occasion : if an hour's *jumble* over the streets in London in a hackney coach will evade a fit of the ague, as I am assured it often does, what good may not be expected from the exercise which all travellers *must use*, who travel on the paved roads throughout almost all France and Flanders ! Therefore, when I set up my coach, or post-chaise,

* If there are twenty dishes on the table, the Frenchman will eat of each.

chaife, do not wonder if you fee it hung as the coaches and chariots of our fore-fathers were *wont to hang*, as I prefer the pliability and *springs of my own body* to all other machines whatever: the natural exercife for man is walking; all others are artificial, and fhould only be ufed when the legs cannot.

Your, &c.

P. S. My late worthy and aged friend, Sir Mark Pleydell, kept a *rumbling* two-wheel poft-chaife for his *own ufe*, and a four-wheel *spring* chaife for his vifitors.

LETTER

L E T T E R I V.

BRUSSELS.

WH Y are you surpris'd that I should
 be under any apprehension of dan-
 ger on the score of religion, especially so
 soon after the Emperor has shewn himself
 to be too wise, and too liberal minded, to
 object to strangers on account of their reli-
 gious tenets? I am rather surpris'd that you
 do not perceive that the protection of the
 Prince *alone*, rather encreases than lessens
 the danger of Protestants who settle in ca-
 tholic dominions. The clergy may be on
 such an occasion alarmed, and they may
 alarm the laity; I do not mean by saying
 so to throw any odium on the catholic cler-
 gy, but when any untoward circumstance,
 or unforeseen incident arises, who can say
 what mischief may be done before the in-
 terposition

terposition of the magistrates can be obtained ; a recent instance of which I will in a future letter relate.

If poor old Calas, a native of the city of Toulouse, a man who had been forty years a reputable citizen of that town, suffered repeatedly the torture *ordinary*, and *extraordinary*, and then condemned to die the most dreadful, as well as the most ignominious death, by being broke alive on the wheel (erroneously so called)* how can you, or I, be sure that innocence will secure us from the same, or some other ill fate, either by misapprehension, by false charges, or from the heated imaginations of perhaps well meaning, but infatuated bigots? To put this matter in a just light, I shall give you some authentic minutes, from the trial of that unfortunate and virtuous man, which now lie before me, and then tell me, whether the most cautious and wary Protestants, residing

* See the Frontispiece.

residing in catholic countries, can go to their beds without fearing that before the return of day-light they may be dragged to the Bastile, or to some common prison, there loaded with irons, and put to the torture, though they had not committed any crime against either church or state*.

The fate of that innocent victim, Calas, is well known, but the manner in which he was treated, not only by the rabble, but by the judges of Toulouse, ought to be equally known, especially at a time that I see with concern such an infinite number of English families, of small fortunes, quitting their native country, in order to

D settle

* Damiens, who assassinated the late King of France, declared before the Parliament of Paris, that he did it from a principle of religion! And Voltaire says, that during fifteen hundred centuries, an hundred thousand Christians have been sacrificed to a barbarous jurisprudence, and that the greatest part of them were young girls and simple old women! The wise Romans never persecuted a single man for his opinion.

settle in this, or in France. Protestants should never declare their intention of residing long in any particular place they stop at; but always intimate that health, curiosity, or improvement in their language, is the motive for visiting their country.

You know that young *Lavasse*, accidentally supping with the unfortunate family the same night that Marc Anthony Calas hanged himself, was hurried to goal with the rest of the family, and underwent all the same severe punishments that they endured! And such was the rigour of the magistrates, that his father was not permitted to see him; for he too had been made to believe, that his son, from a false principle of honour, or affection for the Calas family, concealed what he knew of the murder. It was, however, at length thought prudent to permit the father to an interview with his unfortunate son, at which time he urged him to disclose all he knew:

At

At first he was unable to speak, but with silent sorrow hung upon his father's bosom with the most filial marks of affection, and when he was able, it was thus he addressed him :

Quoi donc ! c'est mon pere, le organe de la verité même qui m'annonce qu'il y a des charges plus que suffisantes contre les Calas ! et me presse de conserver ma vie !

After repeating these words, he burst into a flood of tears, and then added :

Elle va donc m'être enlevée au commencement de ma carrière ! déjà, sans doute les buchers sont allumés, la justice humaine me couvre d'un opprobre plus cruel encore que toutes les horreurs des tourmens, ah bien ! adorons cette même verité, qu'on m'accuse de trahir, mourons pour elle ; qu'ai-je à redouter puisque j'aurai pour moi mon innocence & la justice de l'être éternel.

And so saying, he dismissed his sorrows, and with a firmness of mind scarce to be conceived:—No, Sir, said he, I do not conceal the truth; the education you have given me has taught me to know better:—**THE CALAS'S ARE INNOCENT.**—I did not quit them one minute during the fatal evening, and I will suffer a thousand tortures, and a death the most dreadful, rather than I will save myself by forsaking them in their distress, or departing from the truth. If infamy is to cover my tomb, let it:—let them invent fresh torments more cruel than those I have undergone, I will bear them all: neither torments nor death shall terrify me while the lives and characters of my innocent friends may be sacrificed.—**The Calas's are innocent, and Marc Anthony was the author of his own death.**—A declaration so firmly and in so manly a manner announced, shook for a while the soul of the *Procureur du Roi*, who was present; but a cloud of witnesses swore that they

they heard the deceased call out murder, and *implore his father not to hang him*: others affirmed, that by the Protestant religion the lives of ungovernable children were put into the hands of their parents; and a soldier who stood centinel over young Lavasse, swore, that he saw that power laid down in a book which Lavasse read in the gaol.—

But the most extraordinary evidence of all is that of *Pierre Dugué*, a priest of the church of *St. Etienne*, at *Toulouse*. “*I happened*, said this reverend wretch, *to go into the shop of one Bordeneuve, on the morning of that day young Calas was hanged, where I found the mother and five daughters in company with a young man dressed in black, whose person I did not know, and that the said man dressed in black declared, in a loud voice, that he had been that morning in the house of Calas, where he found seven persons; that young Lavasse was one of the number; that they held a conversation together, on the subject of putting Marc*

*“ Anthony Calas to death, and consulted whe-
 “ ther it should be done before or after supper,
 “ —that they had bought a cord, they said, to
 “ hang him with, and intended to bury him
 “ in the cellar.”*

Would any Christian man believe, that such evidence as the above, nay worse, should tend to bring a good and virtuous old man to be broke upon the wheel? Yet so it was !

Now, my dear Sir, give me leave to ask you, what Protestant stranger can live quite safe in a Catholic country, if a native of France, respected for his honest dealings, defended by a bigoted Catholic servant, who had lived with the family near forty years, and who had converted one of his children to the Romish faith, but who was too good a Christian to see her Protestant master so cruelly treated, could be brought to die, and such a sad death too, from such
 evidence

evidence as *Pierre Dugue's*? A wretch whose name ought to be gibbeted in France, as your Donnellan's, Cranston's, and Blandy's are with us. But as he did die there, I cannot finish this horrid and melancholly tale, till I have told you *how he died*, and what passed on the day that he was removed from a loathsome gaol; from his bloody persecutors;—from his impotent judges;—and the vile hands of an executioner;—among the blessed into Abraham's bosom; for surely his fleeting spirit could not have been arrested one single moment at the gates of purgatory.

The sad sentence was, first to suffer, as he frequently had before the *question ordinary* and *extraordinary*, then to be broke alive *on the cross*, and his body to be *exposed on the wheel* for two hours, and lastly, to be cast into a fire, prepared on the spot, and consumed to ashes.

On the tenth of May, 1762, (never forget it ye Christian people, under whatever denomination or sect ye call yourselves) the innocent victim, being sixty-five years of age, was brought forth to be executed, for having hanged his own son, *a remarkable strong young man, in the full vigour and strength of youth.* When he was again interrogated, relative to the crime he stood convicted of, and again endured the *questions ordinary and extraordinary!* * After which, he was brought before the high Altar in the cathedral church, and there kneeling, he declared, that he freely offered up his heart and his life for the expiation of his sins, but persisted in his innocence as to the crime he was accused of, and condemned to suffer for; the poor wretch was then put into

* The immortal *Bruyere* says “ That the *question* is “ a curious and sure method to take away the life of the “ feeble and innocent, and to save the hardened and ob- “ durate guilty.”—And I have seen a French soldier, who murdered his comrade escape death, by asserting his innocence under all the most severe tortures.

into a cart, and drawn amidst thousands of deluded bigots, who were thirsting for his blood, to the place of Execution, where on a scaffold was laid a cross, to which his body and limbs were firmly tied, his legs and arms being quite bare, and the wood of the cross cut hollow under those parts of it where the fatal blows were to be given by the executioner.

In this extended and wretched situation, *Pere Burges* (a priest of sense and humanity who attended him) urged him in the most soothing terms to confess the truth. *Quoi donc*, said the good old man, *pourriez vous croire aussi qu'un pere eut voulu tuer son fils ?* i. e. *Do you think a father would kill his son ?* At which instant the executioner let fall the first blow on the right arm, between the shoulder and the elbow, which brought forth a moderate scream, but the seven following strokes were received only with silent anguish ! The body was then taken
from

from the cross, that the back-bone might be broke in the same horrid manner, and *then placed and exposed on the wheel*, and there it was that *Pere Bruges* made his last effort to extort a confession; but the good man's *confession was*, in calling upon God to pardon his judges for condemning an innocent man. But, said *Pere Bruges*, my dear brother, you have but an instant to live, and therefore by that God you invoke, on whose mercy you place your trust, and who died also for you, I beseech you to render glory to, by speaking the truth! I have already said it, I DIE INNOCENT: but my brother, said *Calas*, that young stranger, meaning young *Lavasse*, whom I asked to supper with me, *cet enfant si bien né, cet fils de Monsieur Lavasse*, that youth so well born, the son of my friend Mr. *Lavasse*, whom Providence has involved in my misfortunes*.

But

* That a man under such a load of bodily sufferings, and at the instant he knew it was to be cast into the flames, could so far disregard his own condition, as to employ his thoughts,

But here I must pause with the sympathising reader.——

——The two hours were expired, and he was not permitted to proceed, the executioner being obliged to give him that
coup

thoughts, and express his concern for young Lavoisier, exceeds, in my opinion, every magnanimous action recorded either in ancient or modern history. Since Calas's untimely death, the *Abbé Ceiverac*, of Languedoc, published a pamphlet to justify the massacre at Paris! What Protestant therefore can be sure he may not settle in the parish of a fanatic Ceiverac? For though the Romish clergy, in general, are liberal minded, and among them a great number of most respectable characters are to be found, yet strangers who may happen to dwell where one or two of a contrary disposition *have the lead*, ought to know, that all their parishioners *arms, hands, and consciences*, are at their service! God is praised, says Voltaire, on one hand, and innocence massacred on the other. When the King of Prussia first took possession of Silesia, a little Protestant borough waited upon his Majesty, and humbly intreated his permission to put the Popish inhabitants of a neighbouring village to death. The wise King asked the deputies what they would think of the Papists had they requested permission to cut the throats of the Protestants? "O! Gracious Sovereign, replied the Protestants, but *we are of the true church*." It is not therefore the religion of the Romish church alone that is to be feared; but the ignorance and superstition of the professors of every religion.

coup de grace which was due only to his false witnesses, and his infatuated judges, and committed his mangled body to the flames, from whence no doubt his indignant soul flew to that place where all hearts are open, and where no secrets are hid.

As the late King of France, and indeed the Parliament of Paris, atoned as much as lay in their power for the commission of this horrid deed, by rendering the sentence void, and providing handsomely for Madame Calas, and the surviving part of her injured family, I wonder that the present King, who is a very humane prince, does not abolish a most shameful and scandalous procession, which is made every *lustre* at Toulouse, to commemorate the massacre of the Protestants of that city in the year 1562, for it was during that time of the year when Marc Anthony Calas hanged himself, and when preparations were making to perform that impious procession, which they call
the

the secular games. Had it been at any other period, when the bigotted catholics imaginations had not been heated and roused against the Protestants, by the tales which the celebration of such processions are apt to awaken, it is but natural to hope, and reasonable to believe, that the witnesses would not have sworn as they did, nor the judges proceeded to pronounce so DREADFUL A SENTENCE !—but it was not only the completion of a *lustre*, but unfortunately, it was at the full completion of two centuries, and when the whole body of the clergy, the magistrates, the *Bourgeois*, and, in short, all the inhabitants were to march through the city in horrid array !! To commemorate what ? Why that two hundred years since, their streets run with the blood of two thousand Protestants ! Where then is the Protestant stranger, who would leave England to reside among such a troop of human beings, professing the meek religion of Jesus Christ, but commemorating
with

with it an action, that the reasonable part of their own community cannot think on, but with shame, confusion, and horror?

From the days of Romulus till the time that the Popes became powerful, the Romans never persecuted a single philosopher for his opinion.—Why? Because the Romans were wise, and till the rulers of all catholic countries are as wise as the Romans, Protestants who mean to settle in those countries may experience, too fatally, their own weakness.

I am, &c.

P. S. *Pere Burges* did not know the contents of the will of *Abubeker*, the father of Mahomet, when he so closely pressed Calas to confession. “ In the name of the most
“ merciful God, said he, this is the will of
“ *Abubeker*,

“ *Abubeker*, made at a time when he was
“ going out of this world into the next,
“ at a time when infidels believe, when the
“ impious cease to doubt, and the liar
“ speaks truth.”

LETTER

L E T T E R V.

BRUSSELS.

KNAVES of many nations, and some *entitled* ones of our own, have fled hither under the idea that they are beyond the reach of those whom they meant to defraud, not knowing that throughout Brabant, and all the Low Countries, a man may be arrested for debts contracted in any other ; and not only men, but women and children also are subject to imprisonment for the debts of a fugitive husband, or parent ; the Marquis de Sanna, Le Comte de Ribaderia, and a Duke of Brunswick, were arrested here by their *distant* creditors ; but a stranger who takes a house, after a year and a day's residence in it, is not liable to personal confinement for debt, before a tedious process has been carried on against him.

An English gentleman of fortune at Brussels, having chastised his servant too severely, absconded, but his wife was hurried to the common gaol, to be responsible for his town debts till he returned; and this business is done in so brutal a manner, that I am told our London bailiffs are quite *polished gentlemen*, when compared to a *Païs Bas officer of justice*.

Yet I see with astonishment! a noble D—— of Great-Britain, living here in a magnificent house, in sight of a common prison, in which they confined him for two years, in order to compel him to pay their fraudulent demands *?

A certain Peer of our country holds the noble D—— out as a man too bad to be ac-

* Never trust to the word of a tradesman in this country, nor buy any thing without paying the price and taking a receipt; there is no dependence on any man in business, nor that he will send you home the *same* goods you have bought.

E

quainted

quainted with ; but I, who judge of men from what *I see*, not what *I hear*, think him a well-bred, quiet, inoffensive man—the pot you know is very apt to call the kettle black *garb*, but as it is the *great men* of this country, not of my own, that I mean to speak of, I must inform you that those heretofore all powerful men, called Bishops, are losing in this country apace. They claim a right to try all ecclesiastical offenders within their own diocese, but a monk near Ghent having assassinated his prior, was tried and condemned by the Council of Flanders, the Arch-Duchess, however, spared his life, but confined him for the remainder of it ; and a prebend of Bruges was tried by the Provincial Council of Flanders, condemned, and kept two years a prisoner, and then shut up for life in the *Maison de Force*. And now I have mentioned this *strong hold*, this excellent *retirement* for knaves and vagabonds, I must tell you, that by particular favour I was permitted

permitted to see the interior of one of those amazing piles of building, where the very refuse of the people and the vilest offenders are obliged to spend their days in hard labour. The men and women are separated ; each prisoner has his bed and cabin, which must be made and cleaned by an early hour and a certain quantity of work done before they eat. In this house I saw five or six hundred of the worst people on earth living in a cleaner and more orderly manner than the same number can any where live at large. Neither relations nor friends are admitted to see the offenders, no improper conversation is heard ; prayers, work, and penitence, is the lot of all.

If such houses were erected in every county in our kingdom, it would do more towards preventing house-breaking, robberies, &c. than all the county gallows in England, and the hands of the criminals would become useful to the state. Of this

business I wrote to Sir Charles Bunbury, and by his answer to me I have reason to believe and hope, that the *Maison de Force* may be adopted in England; but he who erects them should first see these, - and know too, that the same number of *English prisoners* would not be so easily secured, and kept in the same order they are here, for here they never think of breaking out; Englishmen would think of nothing else.

But I will drop this disagreeable subject for a pleasing one, and inform you, that my next door neighbour, who has an excellent private library, to the use of which he has very kindly invited me, has given me permission to copy from his papers three original letters of that great painter *Rubens*; the pen of such an artist, is to me (and I hope will prove to you) as curious as his pencil, I will therefore convey them to you by the favour of our friend, Mr. G—ll—d.

My

My neighbour, Monsieur Gerrard, is member of the Imperial and Royal Academy of *Belles Lettres* at Brussels, and keeper of the Archives, a gentleman of learning and obliging disposition, and is in every thing which regards the history of the Low Countries, profound. Dr. Robertson, if he had applied to Monsieur Gerrard, and many other persons in the Austrian Netherlands, might have procured documents and information which would have rendered his history of Charles the Vth. something more than a bare splendid relation of facts already known to every common historical reader.

There are many more of Rubens' letters in Monsieur Gerrard's possession, but instead of being wrote in old French, as these are, they are in *old Italian*, and out of my reading. I had, before I read Rubens' letters, made a pilgrimage to his tomb, and though his body is become as the clod of the valley, had there been any weeds about it, I would

have plucked them out. How different were my thoughts over the ashes of this great artist than what arise in my breast over those of great Generals ! For if all the world were not agreed, that to be a great soldier, or a great admiral, is *honourable greatness*, I should have been apt to think, that to be a *great-man-killer* is a very dishonourable profession ; as it is, I thank God, I had neither talents nor inclination to attain that character. I would fight against strangers who came to invade that land which gave me birth, but *let Kings fight their own battles about the division of lands, which belong to neither, for me.*

Rubens you know died in the year 1640, he was buried in a little chapel, which still belongs to his family, in the great church at Antwerp : His monument is of marble, and well executed ; over the Altar is a picture by his own hand, representing the infant Jesus on the knee of the Virgin, which is, perhaps,

perhaps, the best conceived, best executed, and best preserved, of all his works. St. George and St. Gerome, attended by two fine women, are near the Virgin, and those are the portraits of his two beautiful wives. This picture was engraved after his death by *P. Pontius*, and Rubens intimate friend *Gervates*, composed his epitaph ; which however is too contemptible to copy, nor was it placed over his remains till the year 1755.

Now I am speaking of monuments, let me remind you, when you visit Antwerp, to see a curious one erected in the church of *St. Andre*, by two English ladies, to the memory of that unfortunate Princess, Mary Queen of Scots, a beautiful Queen, who fell a sacrifice, *on that account*, to the jealousy and hatred of our Queen *Bejs*, who sullied her own reign, and betrayed that *femality* of weakness which belongs to the sex in nothing so much as by taking away a life,

which did not by the laws of God, of nature, nor religion, belong to her. This monument too is of marble, with a bust of the Queen; and if you are disposed to drop a sympathetic tear to her hard fate, read a paper published in Dodsley's Annual Register for the year 1769, containing an account of all that passed on the day of her execution, wrote by an eye witness, and then you will pardon her errors, admire her fortitude, and detest the memory of even the great Queen Elizabeth, *whose turnep complexion, and carrotty pate*, could not bear to let the beautiful face of Mary adorn even the interior walls of an antiquated castle in Northamptonshire! where she died, with all the resignation of a truly good Christian, and with all the dignity becoming that high station she was born to move in; nor was she abandoned by her servants at the scaffold, as Elizabeth was in her last hours, under the trappings of departing royalty.

LETTER

L E T T E R VI.

MONSIEUR,

JE n'ai voulu vous pas écrire juspu' à ce que j' eusse dépêché vers Paris le mouvement perpetuel, lequel j'ai fort bien accommodé en sa casse propre en la quelle il doit faire son opération selon l'instruction pourtrait autre-fois envoyé à Monsieur de Peirest, comme je ferai de nouveau pour lui rafraichir la memoire comment il s'en doit servir, je crois qu'il arrive bien conditionné à Paris jusque à Aix, toutefois s'il vous plait d'ôter le couvert et hauffer le lin jusques à decouvrir le Canon de verre, s'il est entier vous ferez bien assuré du reste ; car il n' y a danger que pour le vase est bien solide et hors de peril, aussi y-a-t il vn petit verre a demi plein d'eau verde, et de la même eau j'ai rempli le canon d'autant qu'il faut pour son opération. J'ai mis encore au côté du vase

vne

une petite boîte avec quelques empreintes de
 gemmes ; il me semble bon de confier cette
 cassette en main propre d'Antoine Muys,
 maître charton par Paris, lequel à pris à sa
 charge de le vous faire tenir bien conservée
 à Paris, encore que je croie qu'il n'ira pas
 en personne, toutefois en un homme de bien
 et fort ponctuel en sa promesse, jé lui ai
 baillé une lettre ouverte s'adressante à vous
 promettant le prix du port à votre discretion,
 lui promettant que outre la recompense ordi-
 naire, selon le poids, vous lui verserez cour-
 toisie pour la diligence qu'il versera à la conser-
 vation de cette cassette : Il y a trois jours
 qu'il m'a dit que le lendemain partiroit le
 chariot, ainsi font ils par les mauvais chemins
 long tems en voyage, Je n'ais pas reçu encore
 les lettres du Cardinal d'Osset, avec les autres
 livres qu'il vous a plu de m'envoyer selon
 la liste incluse en votre dernière, où j'ai vu
 le recueil de toutes les pieces faites par The-
 ophile depuis sa prise jusques a présent, qui
 me sera fort agreable mais surtout je serai
 desirieux

désireux de voir son satiricon, qui fut cause de son désastre, et a été condamné et exécuté si cruellement, j'ai tout prêt le livre du fr. Scribanetus intitulé politico-christianus auquel j'ai fait le dessein du frontispice ; aussi m'a-t-on envoyé de Bruxelles les ordonnances des armoiries, mais il n'étoit pas possible d'accomoder ces livres avec notre casse surdite, aussi n'avois je pas encore alors les ordonnances des armoiries, il faudra faire doncques vn petit fagot à part et le livrer au même Monsieur Antoine Muys, cependant je chercherai encore quelque autre chose qui vous pourroit être agréable. De nouvelles il n'y a rien : le siege de Breda se continue avec la même obstination nonobstant que les pluies sont extraordinaires et donnent grand facherie au camp, étant tous les chemins si rompus que les convois marchent avec la plus grande difficulté du monde ; toutefois le Prince d'Orange ne trouve moyen de les battre ou empêcher, et s'est détourné de cette entreprise, la jugeant impossible : le Marquis pour

se delivrer de la fâcherie de trouver fourages
aussi pour refaire les chevaux a réparty la
plûpart de sa cavalerie dedans les villes plus
prochaines au camps de Malines, Turnault
et Boldueq, la quelle est à leur aise, et vient
rencontrer les convois venant du camp et les
accompagne chacun selon sa limite ; le Prince
d'Orange a quelque entreprise en tête mais
on ne scait jusques à cette heure si elle servira
pour secourir Breda, ou pour divertir le
Marquis, il a fait quarante bateaux à Rotter-
dam capables de gens et de chevaux avec
des pontons attachés pour mettre leur voiture
avec facilité à tous lieux en terre. Le Massacreur du Duc de Croy n'est pas decouvert
encore, et quant à sa femme on dit qu'il lui a
fait vn bon douaire, mais je ne scaurois dire
présentement combein, quant à moi j'espere
d'être tout prêt dedans six semaines, moyen-
nant la grace divine, pour venir à tout mon
ouvrage à Paris, avec assurance de vous y
trouver qui me fera la plus grande consolation
du monde ; aussi j'espere d'arriver à tems pour
voir

(61)

voir vos fêtes des noccs Royales que vraisem-
blablement se feront au carnaval prochain,
cependant je me recommande bien humble-
ment en vos bonnes graces, et vous baissant
les mains de très bon cœur je demeure,

MONSIEUR,

Votre très humble Serviteur,

PIERTO PAUOLO RUBENS,

*D'Anvers ce 12
de Decembre, 1624.*

☞ The reader is not to attribute *all* the errors in
Rubens' letters to the ingenious writer, many of them
are the hasty transcriber's.

LETTER

L E T T E R V I I .

MONSIEUR,

JE suis débiteur à deux vôtres, car la première me vint vn peu tard pour répondre avec le courrier de la semaine passée, encore quelle me pressoit au vif par les nouvelles que me donnerés avec icelle du parlement du Roy de bouche de M. l'Abbé de St. Ambroise et toute la cour de Paris, au plus long au mois de Fevrier, sans discerner toutefois s'il étoit au commencement, la moitié, ou vers la fin du mois. Or j'ai avec cet ordinaire reçu vne de Monsieur de St. Ambroise, même dattée le 19 de ce mois, par laquelle il me demande de part de la Reine mere le tems précis au quel je pourrois livrer mes pieces à Paris, sans y ajouter autre chose, et sans faire mention du parlement de la cour et sans me presser aucunement,

ment, ainsi au contraire, il m'envoye encore une mesure d'une piece que Monsieur le Cardinal de Richelieu voudroit de ma main, laquelle il me déplaît n'être pas plus grande, car je n'ai garde de manquer à son service, je lui ai répondu que s'il y a si grande hâte comme il m'a averti par votre moyen que je pourrai (me donnant Dieu vie et santé) pour achever le tout pour la fin de Janvier prochain, mais s'il n'y a pas une presse si grande, qu'il seroit mieux de me donner un peu plus de commodité pour laisser sécher les couleurs à leur aise, afin qu'on puisse entôler et emballer les tableaux sans danger d'y gâter quelque chose, ainsi faut-il compter 15 jours pour le moins pour le voyage du Charriot que portera les tableaux du Bruxelles à Paris, étant les chemins tout rompus et gâtés; nonobstant tout cela je m'oblige moyennant la grace divine de me trouver au plus long terme avec tous les tableaux à Paris à la fin de Fevrier, mais s'il est nécessaire de venir plutôt, je ne marquerai à mon devoir,

devoir, sur quoi je e prie très instamment de m'aviser assurement au plutôt qu'il sera possible, pour scavoir comme je me devrois gouverner car je ne voudrois manquer, en quelle façon qu'il fût, de me trouver à Paris avant le partement de la cour, je vous prie aussi de vouloir presser Monsieur de St. Ambroise de m'avertir assurement du terme prefix à ma venüe sans faute quelconque, et aussi de votre part survenant quelque nouveauté ou changement touchant partement du Roy je vous supplie d'avoir soin de me le faire scavoir promptement qui sera vn accroissement (s'il est possible qu'elles s'agrandissent encore) de mes obligations envers vous, j'ai reçu dès avant hier le paquet avec les livres compris en votre liste, lesquels y sont tous, mais je ne pensois qu'ils fissent un si grand fardeau, les lettres du Cardinal d'Osât sont en meilleur forme que je n'ai vû encore, et celle du Pleffis Mornay me sont aussi tres agréables, car il ne me souvient pas d'en avoir oüi parler en notre quartier,

y étant

y étant toutefois le personnage connu par renommée de ses autres œuvres, et sa dispute avec Du Perron ; je ne vous scaurois payer que de remerciemens car je ne trouve ici chose digne de votre curiosité, et de Monsieur le Conseiller, votre frere, je n'ai pas encore baillé au Charton le Livre du P. Scribanus, avec les ordonnances des armoiries des quidam, de trouver quelque autre galanterie mais il n' y a rien selon mon avis qu' vn livre Latin tout fraichement de la main de Monsieur Chiflez de sacra lindone vesuntina, aut sepultura Christi lequel me semble bien gentil, et je' auray demain et avec le premier chariot qui partira je vous les enverrai tous trois ensemble j'ai aussi fait faire le dessein da la mommie que j'ai en toute perfection à contemplation de Monsieur votre frere ; mais je ne' ose pas mettre avec les livres pour ce qu'il là faudroit, ployer trop menument, et me semble qu'il seroit plus assure encore que ce n'est qu'une feuille de papier, de l'enroller dedans mes peintures

aussi pour la garder mieux de la nudité, toutefois je penserai encore car elle est prête, et je ne voudrois tenir si long tems la curiosité suspendue cependant Monsieur je vous prie d'être — de me tenir pour tous votre, et s'il y auroit danger de ne vous trouver à Paris, tardant trop je ne manquerai de me hâter expressément pour cë seul respect, vous m'obligerez de m'en avertir ponctuellement, et me faisant part de vos bonnes graces, assurez vous que je ferai tout le durant de ma vie.

MONSIEUR,

Votre tres humble Serviteur,

PIERTO PAUOLO RUBENS.

*D'Anvers ce 26th
de Decembre, 1624.*

LETTER

L E T T E R V I I I .

MONSIEUR,

JE suis bien aise que vous ayes reçu le mouvement perpetuel assés bien conditionné comme je crois, puisque le tuyau de verre n'est pas rompu ; je crois que Monsieur votre frere a encore la recette que je lui ai envoyée il y a long tems, comme il le faudra mettre en œuvre ; toutefois en cas de quelque manquement, je lui rafraichirai la memoire avec la premiere commodité, ce que je devois avoir fait déjà. Mais je vous prie de croire que moyennant la brièveté du tems pour achever les pientures de la Reine mere, et autres occupations encore, je suis l'homme le plus occupé, et oppressé du monde. Je vous remercie de la minute instruction que vous me donnez touchant mon affaire, laquelle se confronte du tout avec

ce que Monsieur de Saint Ambroise m'en écrit, à scavoir qu'il faut que je me retrouve avec tous mes tableaux à Paris au 2, 3, ou pour le plus long au 4^e de Fevrier, lequel terme est si court qu'il me faut refoudre dès cette heure à quitter la main de mes tableaux, car autrement il n'y en auroit point de tems pour secher les couleurs, ni pour le voyage d' Anvers à Paris, ce nonobstant il n'y aura pas de plus grand inconvenient pour cela, car aussi bien falloit y retoucher tout l'ouvrage ensemble, au lieu propre, j'entends mes en œuvre en la galerie même, et s'il y a manque vn peu plus moins il passera tout en un coup, et si je travaille a ce qu'il faut faire en Anvers, ou à Paris, il me tourne tout à même compte, car encore que je crois qu'il y aura de méconté au tems du partement de Madame, comme il y a toujours quelque retardement aux affaires des grands, je ne me veux pas fier en cela, ainsi être précis en peinture, autant qu'il me sera possible, ce qui me donne de la peine plus que

que tout le reste, est que le tableau de Monsieur le Cardinal ne pourra être selon mon avis du tout parachever et grand il le fut, ce ne seroit pas possible de le porter si feche, mais encore que je désire de servir ce seigneur, sur tout sachant combien importe sa bonne grace, je ne crois pas qu'il importe beaucoup de parachever ce tableau à Paris ou Anvers ; en conclusion il demeurera comme j'espere satisfait de ma diligence, aussi bien que la Reine même, aussi je trouverai quelque sujet à sa fantaisie selon votre avis touchant le desir que Madame montre d'avoir, de voir mes peintures avant son partement, je me trouve fort obligé & ferai bien aise de lui pouvoir donner ce contentement, aussi Monsieur le Prince de Galles son époux est le Prince plus amateur de la pienture qui soit au monde, Il a eu quelque chose de ma main, & m'a demandé par l'agent d'Angleterre resident à Bruxelles, avec telle instance mon portrait, qu'il n'y eut aucun moyen de le pouvoir refuser

encore qu'il ne me sembloit pas convenable d'envoyer mon portrait à vn Prince de telle qualité mais il force ma modestie, et je vous assure que si l'alliance projectée eut succédée, j'eusse été contraint de faire vn voyage en Angleterre, mais étant évanouie cette amitié en général, s'est aussi refroidi le commerce de particuliers, comme la fortune des grands tire avec soi tous le reste, mais quant à moi je vous assure que je suis aux affaires publiques l'homme le moins appassonné du monde sauve toujours mes bagues et ma personne j'entends *ceteris paribus*, que j'estime tous le monde pour ma patrie, aussi je crois que je serois le très bien venu par tout. On tient ici la Valtoline toute perdüe, et qu'il y a tres bonne intelligence entre le pape & le Roy de France voila tout quant à cela, mais touchant Breda, Marquis Spinola s'obstine de plus en plus a vouloir la place, & croyès moi s'il n'en envoie par le commandement exprès de son maître pour obvier à quelque
nouveau

nouveau accident ailleurs (ce que je ne crois pas) il n'y a force qui puisse secourir la ville, tant elle est bien assiégée, aussi du commencement il n'a ja mais fait son compte de la prendre par force mais l'embloquer seulement ; on fait de grands apprêts de guerre pour la défense des Provinces d'Artois, Luxembourg, Haynault et Flanders. Dieu veuille que je puisse aller & venir surement avant qu'il y ait quelque rupture je n'ai autre chose pour cette fois que de vous baiser bien humblement les mains & me recommander de tout mon cœur en vos bonnes graces, vous assurant que je ferai tout le durant de ma vie, &c. J'ai baillé à Antoine Soris vn petit paquet de trois livres seulement ou deux, pour dire mieux car les ordonnances des armoiries sont d'une feuille seulement, les deux autres sont le Prince Christiana Politique, du P. Seriban, et Monsieur Ciflew de Linteis Salvatoris, et vous assure que vous les prayerez bien cher, car ce maître Antoine n'a jamais

voulu avoir moins pour le port que deux francs, de quoi je me remets avoir de rabatre ce qui vous semblera hors de raison lequel selon mon avis est plusque la moitié ; la mommie n'y est pas, laquelle je porterai avec les tableaux.

MONSIEUR,

Votre tres humble Serviteur,

PIERTO PAULO RUBENS.

D'Anvers ce 10th,

Del'au, 1625.

LETTER

L E T T E R IX.

BRUSSELS.

AS a very awkward circumstance which gave me great uneasiness, has been lately cleared up, much to my satisfaction, and as the same may happen to you, or any body else among *these people*, I shall employ this letter to relate it, especially as the inclosed (which you must not look into till you have perused mine), will make you ample amends for my dull, but necessary introduction to it.

Know then, my dear Sir, that one of the good things I flattered myself I should find at Brussels, was a good Catholic Abbé, with whom I had spent many happy days fifteen years since, at Paris, and in that neighbourhood. If you did not know him, you have
often

often heard of Abbé Needham, know I and that in spite of all that Voltaire has wrote or said of that gentleman, he was an ingenious, sensible, honest man ; but alas ! He departed this life just before my arrival. Lamenting my loss to a friend, he asked me whether I was acquainted with Abbé Mann, an English gentleman, and a member of the Society of Belle Lettres established in this city. I had often heard, I said, of such a gentleman, and being assured by my friend, that he was equally respectable for the goodness of his heart, and the clearness of his understanding, I determined to avail myself of the fashion of the country, and make him the *first visit*, for indeed he was the first man I wished to visit, but I understood he was so closely connected with his library, that he did not chuse to receive strangers.

He received me, however, with great politeness, and assured me he was always glad to see, and to serve a countryman, and I retired,

retired much pleased with having commenced an acquaintance with a gentleman from whom so much information and entertainment might be expected.

In a few days he returned my visit, but, unfortunately, when I was from home, nay, more than unfortunate; for my landlord (the court apothecary, with whose character I have already made you acquainted) *pretended* only to send up stairs, to let me know the Abbé was below, and then brought him, or caused to be brought him the following insolent message, viz. *That I was engaged in grand company, and could not see him then!* And when I returned, the apothecary himself gave me the Abbé's card, and heard me lament that I was from home when it was delivered.

The next morning I had the *assurance*, (for surely it must have appeared so) to make the Abbé a second visit, taking under my
arm

arm the Annual Register, which was just arrived, by way of excuse, for so close a return to his visit, but I found a shyness and reserve (as well I might) in the Abbé, which plainly discovered that I had offended him, and that I was not a welcome guest; I therefore retired, and after grieving, and puzzling for the cause of my disgrace for some time, without discovering it, I in silence and sorrow submitted to the disappointment.

The Abbé, though a man of much moderation and temper, you may be sure told his friends, with what *hauteur* I had treated his politeness, and they looked upon me, no doubt, with that contempt I should justly have merited, had any part of the message came from me.

Some months afterwards, however, it was my good fortune to become acquainted with Mr. Bosville, a gentleman of good sense, and
who

who possesses a singular turn of genuine humour, and as he was an intimate friend of the Abbé Mann, and had honoured me with his notice, he began to conceive (at least, I flatter myself he did) that I was incapable of treating Abbé Mann, or any man, with such unpardonable insolence, and therefore he began to question me relative to the misunderstanding between me and the Abbé? I told him, that the Abbé would not be acquainted with me, and expressing my concern, questioned Mr. Bosville, in my turn, as to the cause to which I was unable to form the most distant conjecture.

After sporting with my impatience a considerable time, he informed me with the contents of *my supposed message*; my *grand company*; and my *insolent message*: but this discovery came out when we were more than an hundred miles from Brussels, and therefore it kept me six and thirty hours without sleep, for I could neither sleep nor remain
awake

awake in comfort till the time was lapsed, in which I hoped my letter might have reached the Abbé's hands; for I instantly wrote and told him a charge of murder or robbery (provided I was innocent) could not have given me so much pain: Abbé Mann, has too much sense not to feel the language of TRUTH, however ill expressed.

Truth, says my late singular friend, Dr. Stephenson, *"speaks to all ages and nations. Truth Divine, whether Ethic, Theologic, Philosophic, or Scientific, she lifts her voice aloud to Heaven, the echoes of which, reverberating just and true, go onward, and are heard to the remotest limits of immortality."*

My letter spoke TRUTH, the Abbé felt it, and the useful truths his sensible reply contains, will amply recompence you for this dull introduction to it.

But

But I must tell you, that I have often since enjoyed the Abbé's conversation, which tempted me to wish *my friend*, the apothecary *, had, by mistake (as Dr. Graham did at Bath) taken a large dose of corrosive sublimate, instead of a little cream of tartar, the day before he made up such a devilish mixture to destroy friendship, and corrupt good manners.

I am, &c.

* The fellow's name is Van Dugove, he lives opposite the Park Gate, and lets lodgings to English travellers,

LETTER

L E T T E R X.

S I R,

I WAS honoured with your letters of the 26th instant, and am sorry to see the subject of it gives you so much pain; therefore to contribute as much as lies in me, to your tranquility on that head, I answer it without delay. What those two worthy gentlemen, Gov. Ellis and Mr. Bosville, (whose friendship I singularly esteem and cherish) told you, is most certainly true.

When I came to return your visit, and to pay my respects to your lady and family, word was brought me at the apothecary's door, *qu' etant en grande visite ou ne pouvoit par me recevoir*, or in some such words as those, but precisely to the same meaning; being rather surpris'd, I asked my man repeatedly

peatedly if he had asked for you by name, and if he was certain of the answer he brought me? on his assuring it, and knowing by many years experience his exactitude and fidelity in giving or receiving a message, I could no longer doubt it. The only sentiment it inspired me with was, to make me give way to my natural bent and tendency of mind, which inclines me almost irresistibly to retirement.

This disposition, which makes me shun connexions as much as I can with decency, does not make me less a friend to mankind in general; nor did the little accident above-mentioned make me esteem or respect you less than before. I am conscious and intimately persuaded that whatever happens is for our greater good, if we will make a proper use of it; why then should such little rubs as these, even when really grounded, disturb that tranquility and peace of mind which is the greatest blessing of this life.

G

But

But this same peace and equanimity is hard to preserve amidst the strife and jarring disposition of a tumultuous world. In the throng of mankind we are apt to jostle each other, and whoever does not love to be jostled, must keep as much out of the croud, and as far from it as the duties of the station wherein Providence has placed him, and that benevolence which he owes to his fellow-creatures will allow.

It is on this principle that I steer my conduct and form my way of living, which appears particular to many, as doubtless, Sir, you must have remarked during your stay at Brussels. But so long as it is prejudicial to no one, and whilst it secures me an interior peace, which I would not exchange for all the enjoyments which riches and ambition could give, I am little inclined to change it for that way of living which the world calls more rational than mine, though my best friends blame and reproach me for it.

I do

I do not mean to say by all this, that my way of life secures me from all rubs and from being jostled now and then in the path of life, as well as others, but it makes me bear them with patience and tranquility, and to look upon them as pieces of bad road, which inevitably occur to every one in his journey to futurity, and which must be passed over whether we will or no; such as these I call the repeated endeavours of several to supplant and asperse me in the esteem of the heads of G——t, by representing me as a caballer and intriguer; and others, to make the chief Prelates believe, that I am without religion, and a secret enemy to the Church: in short, hardly an obscure *brochure* or satire comes out of late, but my name is found in it. These, some would say, are rubs sufficient to merit resentment. 'Tis true, and my resentment is to despise them in silence, to walk on quietly, and as strait as I can, in the path of life, leaving my justification to that Divine Pro-

vidence who sees what I am, who will bring every thing to light in due time, and in the end will compleatly rectify all.

Excuse, my dear Sir, all the *egotism* which this letter contains, and which ill suits those sentiments I make profession of ; be it as it may, I would not have said so much of myself and of my way of living, had it not been to pacify your feelings on a subject which I do not think merits so much sensibility. I am at present fully persuaded, that the message which made me drop farther connections, never came from you, but before that, nay, long before I had the honour of being personally acquainted with you, the uprightness, as well as the sensibility of your heart attached me to you : the sentiments you saw at our first meeting was the real expression of it ; another reason joined : I thought you unhappy, for a great degree of sensibility must produce pain in proportion, and my heart is not insensible towards those that suffer.

These, my dear Sir, have been and will continue to be my sentiments in your regard. I am obliged to you for that esteem which you testify for me, and how little so ever I may merit it, I beg you will continue it me, for the esteem of every honest man is one of the goods of this life.

When you see Governor Ellis and Mr. Bosville, I beg you would say all that is kind to them from me, and assure them of the sincere pleasure I shall have in seeing them in good health, at their return through Brussels.

Believe me to be, with the greatest
respect and esteem,

S I R,

your most obedient,
and very humble servant,

T. A. MANN.

BRUSSELS, 1783.

L E T T E R X I.

BRUSSELS.

I KNEW you would be pleased with Abbé Mann's letter, and feel for me, under my imaginary offence; I need not tell you how much satisfaction it afforded me, when I was convinced, for I am, that I stood as fairly acquitted by his court of conscience as in my own; and now, having thus made you acquainted with this very respectable gentleman's heart, I shall lay before you a specimen of his head, in his case, and cure of the gout.

I shall lay it before you as nearly as I can in the same manner he related it to me, and you will be satisfied that the method he pursued, and the medicines he took were the real means by which he has lost
the

the gout, and now enjoys perfect good health. Neither you, nor I, it is true, are afflicted with that painful malady, but neither me nor you are sure we may not; but suppose we were, such a singular cure should be made known.

Abbé Mann appears to be near fifty years of age, a gentleman of a most comely countenance, and above the ordinary size of men; he is at this time *en bon point*, but he informed me, that some years back he was very corpulent, and so exceedingly afflicted with the gout, that life was become almost insupportable, being unable to walk, and constantly during the paroxysms, apprehensive of its attacking the vitals; under these repeated and violent fits, he suffered so much, that he determined to try Dr. Stoicks hemlock medicine, and accordingly consulted his German physician upon that subject; his physician approved highly of the resolution he had taken, and his apothecary

cary accordingly prepared the pills from the inspissated juice of the hemlock according to Dr. Stoïck's prescription ; the Abbé began this medicine by taking at first small quantities, and encreasing the dose till he found the wonderful effects of them, for he became less corpulent, escaped the usual fits of the gout, and has now been four years perfectly free from it, and frequently walks three or four leagues in a morning, by way of bodily exercise ; and he is so firmly persuaded of the efficacy of the medicine, that he talked of favouring the public with his sentiments thereon, and his own extraordinary case and cure.

He is of opinion, however, that the hemlock of Vienna, by growing on a drier and better soil than the same plant does with us, is much the most efficacious, and therefore I went to *his apothecary* at Brussels, and had two boxes of pills prepared according to his prescription, which I will send to you, that
you

you may oblige any gouty friend with them, who may be desirous of doing as he did, by trying a perfectly safe medicine, which unquestionably has the power of obtaining a complete victory over *one sort, at least*, of obstinate gouty habits

I am myself so thoroughly convinced, that there is no danger to be apprehended, and much benefit to be expected from the use of it in all *arthritic* symptoms, that I intend beginning *Pian, Piano*, to try if it will remove a painful rheumatic attack, which sometimes lays an embargo upon the pliability of my right knee.

If it be said that hemlock, or wolfsbane are poisons, what then? Is not opium and laudanum poison? Yet are they not the fleet anchors which physicians use, to hold their patients *up with*? Why then should a gouty patient, who is not afraid of opium, suffer the pains and penalties of the gout, when

when there is such a blessed medicine before him, and such an unquestionable and respectable proof of its wonderful efficacy !

Hemlock and aconite are medicines not more poisonous than opium, a poison I have taken a vast quantity of, and began to do so when I was very young, in order to facilitate the passing of gall-stones, and to mitigate the excruciating pain I suffered ; but having out-lived, or conquered that disorder, I neither take nor want it, nor do I feel as if my constitution at 64 is the least injured by what I have taken ; and if you were to see Abbé Mann, you would have no reason to suppose that his is impaired, by taking a great quantity (for a great quantity he has taken) of the inspissated juice of hemlock and houndsbane*. I hope indeed you may never want it, but if you do, be not afraid

* The houndsbane, or aconite, is by much the most powerful medicine of the two, and it is probable the cure was effected by the latter.

to use it, for though I am no doctor, yet you know I am the *seventh son, without a daughter between*, and consequently have a natal right to prescribe for the benefit of my friends ; let the physicians do it for the benefit of apothecaries ; a set of men, some of whose portraits are so inimitably drawn by Mr. Crabb, in his village poem, that I cannot forbear transcribing them.

Anon a figure enters, quaintly neat,
 All pride and business, bustle and conceit ;
 With looks unalter'd by these scenes of woe,
 With speed that, entering, speaks his haste to go ;
 He bids the gazing throng around him fly,
 And carries fate and physic in his eye ;
 A potent quack, long vers'd in human ills,
 Who first insults the victim that he kills ;
 Whose murth'rous hand a drowsy bench protect,
 And whose most tender mercy is, neglect.

Paid by the parish for attendance here,
 He wears contempt upon his sapient sneer ;
 In haste he seeks the bed where misery lies,
 Impatience mark'd in his averted eyes ;
 And some habitual querries hurry'd o'er,
 Without reply, he rushes to the door. *

I am, &c.

* This is the portrait *only* of a parish Æsculapius, or I should have taken it for my *Court* Apothecary of Brussels.

P. S. Hellebore you know was in high estimation among the ancients, and was considered as a specific in cases of madness or melancholy; they had so high an opinion of its medicinal virtues, that when a man talked wildly, they said, *naviget ad Anticyram* (send him to *Anticyra*) an island where the best hellebore grew; and Juvenal says, misers should have a double dose of hellebore. But to come nearer the present times; Dr. Quincy says, he has known it perform wonders in the GOVT* and RHEUMATISM, and that it rarely fails in obstructions of the menses; but he thinks our black hellebore much inferior to that of the ancients, and Abbé Mann particularly told me, that the hellebore of Vienna was infinitely superior to ours. There are two sorts of hel-

* Dr. Butter has tried with success this medicine, in the cure of the whooping cough, and published a treatise on its efficacy. The late Dr. Fothergill often used it, and a short time before his death, prescribed the use of it to Sir John Dantze, almost in the same manner in which Abbé Mann used it with such singular success.

lebole,

lebores, the black and the white ; the black is called the Christmas flower ; the white, *veratrum* ; the roots only are used in each kind. They operate with most ease when inspissated, and the white hellebore is said to be the best. It seems as if this excellent medicine had been kicked out of use, by having an *ill name*. *Socrates* was put to death by a potion of hemlock ; but would not a potion of opium have done the business as effectually ? But after all, I have Doctor Millman's authority to say, that the hemlock of the ancients, and what we use as such, is a very different plant, different in leaf, seed, and flower ; nor should this medicine lose its reputation even when it fails, as much depends on a due preparation of it, as well as on a judicious botanist to collect it ; for I am told, there are an hundred different species of hemlock ; nor is it, in Abbé Mann's opinion, proper for *every* species of the gout, as the following letter, wrote by the Abbé, to Sir John Dantze, since the publication

publication of the first edition of these letters, will evince ; and therefore Sir John Dantze has been so obliging to permit me, with Abbé Mann's consent, to insert it, lest his case and cure, published by himself abroad, and translated and republished here, may lead gouty patients into error.

LETTER

L E T T E R X I I .

To SIR JOHN DANTZE, BART.

At ROOKBERE-HOUSE, near EXETER.

BRUSSELS, *April 2, 1785.*

S I R,

THE letter you have been pleased to honour me with, dated Feb. 6th, only came to my hands last Sunday. It is a singular pleasure to me, to find that the relation I gave of my case and cure of the gout, has been a means of alleviation to any other fellow-sufferer. It is what I did not flatter myself with, when I gave that relation. My very gouty situation, as I have therein described it, was generally known in these Low Countries by means of an extensive acquaintance. My recovery from
it,

it, after it had baffled all the efforts of medicine, and the degree of health and activity which have been the consequence thereof, and which I had not enjoyed for twenty years before, was so strange a phenomenon, that many of my friends never ceased their importunities till I had given the relation which you have seen. My delay and reluctance in giving it, did not proceed from want of sensibility for my fellow-sufferers; but from a persuasion that medicines are relative to constitutions, and that what had been so highly beneficial to me, might prove equally detrimental to others, unless used with the greatest precaution. From this same motive, and notwithstanding the benefit which you have received from the use of hemlock and wolfsbane, I should still be sorry to hear of these medicines being used indiscriminately; for I am persuaded, that even many gouty persons would find pernicious effects from them, and thereby bring them into disrepute with those to whom

whom they might prove beneficial. Sydenham, Musgrave, Clifton, Wintringham, Boerhaave, Cullen, &c. distinguish various species of the gout, probably very different in their causes, and in the nature of the humours which produce them, though more or less similar in their external appearances and effects. We can easily conceive a superabundance even of *benignant* humours thrown off by nature from the vital parts into the extremities, and accompanied with swelling, redness, and pain: Such a gout is a benefit, as it is an alleviation of nature, and probably requires no other cure than abstinence, exercise, and moderation in all the actions of life. We may conceive a species of gout to proceed from a too great abundance of peccant alkaline humours, which, when thrown off into the extremities, by the force of nature in the vital parts, there form calcareous concretions, &c. Now I have no idea that the use of hemlock and wolfsbane can be of any use in either of these species

of gout ; perhaps it may prove detrimental. The constant effects which I have found during six years use of these medicines consist in their great power of correcting and neutralising acidities in the *primæ viæ*, and all acrimony in the humours of the human frame, as also of dissolving and attenuating such humours when inspissated, and thereby removing obstructions in the joints, &c. which they have formed. The gout I laboured under was certainly of the most acrimonious kind, and in this species alone, I apprehend hemlock and wolfsbane will be found beneficial. I have entered into this detail to prevent, if possible, the indiscriminate use of these medicines, which I have but too much reason to apprehend the publicity of my relation, and the novelty of the case, may bring on ; and it would be no small satisfaction to me, if this letter could be read by every one who has perused my relation. Now, Sir, as to what you desire to know concerning the regimen of diet
which

which I followed during the first years of the use of the above medicines, it is hardly possible to enter into any detail. The great difference in the manner of dressing food on the Continent and in England, would render such a detail nearly useless. All I can say upon it, in general terms, is this : every person of a certain age must observe, that some kinds of food are easier of digestion with him than others ; likewise, that some species are less liable to produce acidities during digestion than others. This was my only rule of diet ; I chose such food as experience taught me was most easy of digestion *with me*, and least liable to produce that disagreeable sensation during digestion, called the heart-burn, and never eat till the former digestion was completed. Every sufferer's experience will render it easier for him to determine by this rule when, and what he ought to eat and drink, and what he ought to avoid, than perhaps it will be to follow it. But health is such a blessing

to those who have known the want of it, as I have done, that I think every sensual pleasure in life ought to be subordinate to it. You say, Sir, that you imagine I continued the use of the above medicines for a considerable length of time. Certainly, since I continue them still by intervals, and expect to do so all the rest of my life. As often as I find any acrimony gaining upon my humours, from any irregularity in diet, which circumstances will sometimes render inevitable, or from want of exercise, and using too intense application, things I am not always master of; in such cases, I have constant recourse to hemlock and wolfsbane, till the acrimony in the humours is completely suppressed, and the digestive faculties restored to their usual vigour. By these easy means I keep up a regular state of good health, a free and easy digestion, together with a degree of corporal and mental activity, which, at thirty years of age, I was already a stranger to. I have not had a fit
of

of the gout since that in the winter of 1778 to 1779, mentioned in my relation, and I have passed the present long Winter without a day's sickness, without even a catarrh, although the greatest part of the inhabitants of Bruxelles have been attacked therewith. Thus, Sir, I think I have fully answered every point of your letter, and esteem myself happy to have it in my power to be of any service to you on so interesting an object, as is that of contributing in any degree to the alleviation of your pains, and of testifying at the same time the great regard and respect with which I have the honour to be,

S I R,

your most obedient,

and very devoted

humble Servant,

THEOD. AUG. MANN.

L E T T E R XIII.

SPA.

IF you had not called upon me for a particular account of SPA, I should have given it to you as fully, and as faithfully as lay in my power; for no place in Europe, in my opinion, is so proper to be analysed, and *the virtues and vices of the healing spot made public, as those of Spa.*

At this time, however, I do not mean to analyse the waters, but some of the people who assemble here, under *the pretence* of drinking them, but who, in fact, come here *to watch the waters* of every young man of fortune (and particularly young Englishmen) and to strip them of it.

I had

I had heard so much of the iniquitous proceedings of gamblers and gaming tables, both public and private, before I came here, that it not only determined me to visit it, but to be the first at the *fountain-head*, that I might examine *the spring* from its source, and follow it through all its meanderings, and *opaque passages*; I accordingly found upon my arrival, that my family were the first strangers that entered the village this season.

I say *village*, for such it then was, and a wretched one too, destitute almost of the common necessities of life; from this little beginning, however, I saw it grow up to a very populous town, abounding with excellent provisions, fruit, wine, &c. and overflowing with people of high rank from all the European nations, among whom were *le Comte Artois*, *Prince Nassau*, *Madame la Comtesse Branica*, sister to the present King of Poland, the Prince Archbishop and Pri-

mate of that kingdom*, and in short, some of the first people of all nations, and as those who arrive *last* visit *first*, I had the honour of running the gauntlet through the whole; for except Monsieur le Comte D'Artois, and Prince Nassau, I believe my family were

* The Primate had formerly been a Captain of Horse, and having read my Year's Journey through France and part of Spain, from the German translation, he did me the honour to invite me to return with him to *Warsaw*; it is a dear city, said he, for *a fat hog is two shillings*, but you need not mind that, for I will give you a field-bed in my *chateau*. The Poles of rank are an agreeable, polite, well-bred people. On my telling Comte Sidiofke, the King's Chamberlain, that I had a silver medal of his Polish Majesty, struck twenty years since,—have you, said he? then pray accept a gold one struck this present year. He came and breakfasted with me the next morning, and took with him my Journey through France, that the King, his master, he said, who understood English, and loved the nation, might read the original. One of the agreeable circumstances at Spa is, that every body lays aside their high rank, and are masters and mistresses of *their own ceremony*. COUNTESS BONICA, the King's sister, frequently honoured my family with a visit, though we were lodged under a thatched roof.—It is otherwise in England, where every man's *value* is settled by the *weight of his purse*, and where, if I live to return, I will make a vow, never to visit a man who has fifty shillings or three pounds a year more than I have.

visited

visited by every person of fashion, as they arrived at Spa, and we had the honour of breakfasting also with those two very respectable personages,

The town of *Spa* is situated in a stoney, mountainous country, on the banks of what in Summer is a murmuring stream, but which in Winter is sometimes a rapid river; the air is good, and the environs, in general, are pleasant, though rude and uncultivated, having much the appearance of a part of the globe, which has been broken up by earthquakes, or some violent convulsions of Nature; so that almost all the necessaries of life (all the luxuries of it I am sure) are brought daily on women's backs from Liege, twenty miles distant; but as those female slaves (for no slaves in the West-Indies are such very slaves) can only subsist during the season, the village becomes a deserted one for seven or eight months in the year, except by a few of
 the

the fixed inhabitants, and those whose only home it must be*.

You may easily imagine therefore, that a spot like this, visited by all the world, and where gaming is tolerated, nay, *encouraged* by the *first magistrate of the principality*, that it is not only the resort of invalids, and people of real fashion, but of *counterfeit nobility* innumerable, and the outcasts, scum, and refuse of both sexes, from every nation. So that, what with the real, and the *assumed badges* of distinction, to be seen at *Spa*, a stranger would be apt to think all the crown heads in Europe had sent their courtiers to drink the *Pohoun* water.

The address and artifices of the last named *nobility* is such, that no young man I think can escape them, and there are but few of

* It is said, that the *wolves* frequently enter the town in the Winter, but no such thing ever was seen; it took its rise from a mere quibble, as there are several inhabitants of that name.

any age who do not, by some means or other, suffer by having the *honour* of living in so small a retreat, and so near their baneful influence.

Beware therefore of *Comptes*, *Barons*, *Marquises*, and *Knights*, if they visit you, watch their *sortie*, and return their *attention* when they are from home, and be sure the man is what he styles himself to be before you exchange any thing with him but your hat, for remember it is your *head* and your *purse* that he has a design upon.

Were I a man of fortune, and sending my son to make the tour of Europe, I would enjoin him by a most solemn promise, that he neither visited Spa, or Aix-la-Chapelle; being well convinced, that the most expert gambler among us would find himself a novice at the *dice-table* after the club-dinner at Spa; a club to which they *pretend* a stranger must be *ballotted for*, before

fore he can be admitted, and indeed that is true, but the balls are to *exclude such men only* who they think have perception enough to see through their iniquitous proceedings, and virtue or spirit enough to expose himself to their resentments, by analysing their *manœuvres*.

But what makes this club still more dangerous is, that every year some men of honour, and others of good character, become members; some who know what sort of men they mix with, and others, who love a good dinner and good wine (for both are excellent at that table) but who think it is every man's business to look after his own safety, and who will not hazard either their purses at play, or their persons in the field, by disclosing the secrets of the bulk of so dangerous a society.

I saw from a window opposite this club-room, a genteel elegant young man, of a respectable

respectable family, enter that infernal place, arm in arm with a fellow ornamented with a badge of distinction, but which ought to have been a rope about his neck. Seeing the innocent victim, with all that gaiety *de cœur* which youth, health, and money in his pocket could inspire, I began to tremble for his fate ; and I saw him leave that fatal room five hours after, in the utmost perturbation of mind ; and on enquiry, I found that he went into the house with large credit, but came out of it unable to discharge the little debts contracted at his hotel ! This is not a traveller's tale, but strictly true ; and many others not less grievous have happened this year, and do every year at Spa.

A majority at those tables are adventurers, and though they *seem* to play high, and swear, and fret at their *ill luck*, the truth is, they are *co-partners* in plundering the novices, so that even when disputes arise, which

which are very frequent, the decision of them is left to the *majority of the house*.

I saw at Spa but one Englishman of fashion during my stay there, who did not suffer either at the club, or at the public Faro Tables; and I am sorry to observe, that most of the money lost there is lost by Englishmen: But I find I have been so eager to introduce you to the *black* members of the Spa club, that I began at the wrong end of the town, and had like to have forgot to mention the first impudent specimen of imposition a stranger meets with on his arrival at Spa, and that too before he sets his foot on the *healing spot*: For I should have first informed you, that your chaise will be stopped at the town's end, by an impudent Jew-looking fellow, who desires the honour to announce your arrival: A stranger of course, not understanding what is meant, asks for an explanation, he is then told, that it is what every body does, and every body of course

course consents to do, *as he says every body does*; but let me tell you, it is what nobody should do. It is to announce your arrival, by printing your name on cards, and sending them round the town; a town where an English *gentleman* cannot be three hours, without its being known *who* and *what* he is; and therefore the printed cards should only be to announce, the arrival of that *sort of gentry* who are *gentlemen only at Spa*; for when you leave it, this fellow first charges you a crown for your arrival cards, a crown more for your visiting cards, and a third for your *cong * cards; you, and all your family a crown each! Which arises in the year to such an immense sum of money, that the Prince Bishop of Liege, *for good reasons*, has given this fellow a pompous *patent*, and *exclusive privilege*, of printing *visiting* and *arrival cards*!

What must we think of a country where an *exclusive privilege* is given under the great
seal

seal of the Sovereign Prince, for printing on
a card,

Monfieur un Tel *à la tête du Prince de Liege ?*

Monfieur un Tel en Perfonne ?

Monfieur un Tel P. P. Congé ?

And that a bold affuming ignorant block-head, fhould, by this bufinefs only, put in the courfe of a feafon, five or fix thoufand crowns into his own, *or fome greater man's pocket*, for no reasonable purpofe whatever. That is the firft ftriking feature of SPA, and in general, the whole *face*, and *perfonage* corresponds with it.

In my next I will give you fome account of the different fountains, the manner of drinking the waters here, and the *manner* in which it is *sent you for drinking it in England*.

I am, &c.

P. S. If

P. S. If you should be sick, or want the advice of a physician, (for the *Pohoun* waters I assure you are not to be trifled with) I am happy to inform you, for your own sake, as well as Doctor Congalton's, that he is a native of North Britain, a gentleman of amiable manners, of long practice, well acquainted with the medicinal virtues of the waters, the climate, &c. under whose care, you may be perfectly easy ; he is not indeed the only physician who resides here in the season ; Dr. Hanstar, a native of Spa, is a young gentleman much esteemed. But what particularly induces me to mention Dr. Congalton is, that his diffidence and modesty renders it necessary to make him known ; for being known, he cannot fail of being esteemed and employed.

L E T T E R X I V .

SPA.

AS you are a *Spa* water drinker, and drink it at the distance of three hundred miles from its source, I must inform you with the manner *it is* in general bottled for exportation, and in what manner it *ought to be bottled*, for the general good of those who drink it as you do.

The *Pohoun* spring (and it is from that fountain only the *Spa* water for exportation is bottled) stands in the center of the village, round which there is a kind of stage, where the flasks are ranged for filling, to the amount of a great many gross at a time, and as they are *all filled*, and left many hours exposed to the sun, the rain, the wind, and the dust, without being corked, you may reasonably

reasonably conclude, that much of the volatile spirit, fixed air, or whatever it may be which imparts healing powers to it, must be greatly diminished, by that slovenly, I was going to say dishonest manner of proceeding.

If therefore you love pure Spa water, as well as French wine, I would advise you to write to Monsieur Van Aken, or Monsieur Jehin, who are the two Spa apothecaries, and whose shops are situated close to the fountain head, as both those gentlemen assure me they will cause the flasks to be filled *under water*, and corked the instant they are brought above it, and this they will do upon oath if it be required; and then I am apt to believe, you may expect as much benefit from the use of them as if they were taken on the spot.

I am told that the exportation of water from the Pohoun spring, amounts to two hundred, or two hundred and fifty thousand

bottles annually ; and that the best time to bottle it is, when the wind is northerly, and the weather dry, in the months of September and October, and in March and May."

• The flasks which are made at, and brought hither from Liege, cost about two-pence each, and each flask when filled for exportation, is taxed one penny by the Prince Bishop of Liege, *for the benefit of the poor* ; allowing then a penny for bottling, corking and waxing, two-pence for land carriage, a penny for passing the sea, and the duty on glass at our custom-house. I suppose it might be conveyed from Spa to London, at about fifteen pence a flask, when bottled according to this method, for those bottles which are sent over in such large quantities to the mineral-water warehouses, are bottled and corked as described above, and consequently good for little.

But

But perhaps the sure way to have them filled at a *proper time*, and *corked as they are filled*, is to write to Dr. Congalton, who resides at Liege in the Winter, and at Spa in the Summer, and I have no doubt but he will take care that it is sent as it should be; I am sure he will to such who know him, or to any gentleman who applies to him.

It is necessary for every Englishman, or at least every English family, to write to some friend on the spot to provide lodgings previous to their arrival at Spa, and by that means avoid the very disagreeable and expensive business of going first to an hotel; those who have no acquaintance there, may write to Mr. Levoux, au Grand Cerf, who is married to a servant of Lady Spencer's; as he, his wife and family, are the most useful and best sort of people, in that line of life, I met with at Spa.

Having mentioned above, that the *Paboun* is the spring from whence the bottled Spa water is taken, it may be necessary to inform you, that there are near Spa, several other mineral springs, viz. the *Geronstere*, and about two miles from Spa, the *Sauveniere*, and the *Tonnelet*, somewhat nearer; and all these waters are used by those who are within the reach of them. I cannot pretend to tell you what the healing powers of the last mentioned springs are; but I suppose there must be some *extraordinary virtue* in the *Geronstere water*, as it is exceedingly nauseous, and tastes and smells like rotten eggs, but it is perfectly clear*.

The *Geronstere* fountain is two miles of seven other on the way to *Coo*; I would advise you therefore to make a party some fine morning, to visit a natural cascade there;

* Every body who determines to drink mineral waters, should first read what the great BOYLE has said on calybeate waters. Wine is not so dangerous as medicinal waters injudiciously taken.

Coo

Coo is in the little principality of *Stavelot* *, and after the miller and vicar (who are the only dwellers there) have let you see their dogs tumble down the water-fall, and come out unhurt, you may visit the Prince of *Stavelot*, dine at a tolerable inn, and return the same evening to Spa. This Sovereign Prince, who is a priest also, enjoys about two thousand pounds a year.

The cascade is about sixty feet high, and twelve wide, and flows from the river *D'Amblève*. The present K— of S——a lately visited this *waterfall*, but not content with the downfall of a dog or two, he *bargained* with a farmer *to send down his cow*, but it proved *bad sport*! the cow *only broke her leg*, and therefore a second downfall was stipulated for upon terms almost as hard, on the part of the farmer, as on that of the

* Famous for the best hones in Europe, which may be bought very cheap; no wonder, therefore, *they shave so close at Spa*.

poor cow; it was however a *more successful tumble that the first*, for the poor creature was delivered from her misery. I mention this circumstance only to observe, that *men are men*, and that *Kings are Kings* * !

No, my dear Sir, I have dropt all thoughts of going to Stockholm, for I am told there are a great many cascades in Sweden, and the same man who may delight to see a cow killed may be *graciously disposed* to see a man maimed,

If ever I should become a King (I mean an arbitrary King, for I would not give five shillings for a crown without absolute power) *I would order my first musician to play the most rapid movement on the harpsichord; during which performance, I would command an expert executioner to bring his scymeter well charged with quicksilver, and placing him secretly behind the performer, he should at one*

* Pity is a virtue unknown to Princes.

blow,

blow, sever the musician's head from his body, in order to see how many bars the fingers would perform, before the body missed its head; for as a cock will run after his head is cut off, I see no reason to doubt, but that an headless musician would play the same game, and there are as many fiddlers on earth as there are cows.

The cutting off a head instantaneously is not half so disagreeable a circumstance as putting a man in a subterranean cavern for twenty years, and yet I met with a certain Baron at Aix-la-Chapelle, who said he was *so closetted* by a crowned head! Adding, that one day the King said at table, what is become of that scoundrel Baron Trank? Is he dead or living? Being told, he was still living—How, asked the King, does he spend his time? His Majesty was informed that the Baron slept well.—Then let him, said the King, be awake every quarter of an hour! And yet the Baron is now above ground,

ground, and still sleeps well ! But not in the *same* King's dominions.

Yet, if I were to live my life over again, and could reconcile myself to be of a profession, I thank God I had neither abilities nor inclination to rise in, I would rather serve the K— of P—a than any King (except my own) in Christendom; for the K— of P—a degraded his Chancellor, FOR MAKING A WICKED AND AN UNJUST DECREE. The K— of P—a will hear the complaints of his meanest subjects, and redress their grievances. I was personally acquainted with two handsome young officers of rank in his service, both considerably above twenty years of age, who constantly went to bed at seven o'clock, and rose at three, and both of them declared, that they had *never lost*, what most young men with us, and some young women, scarce remember they ever *possessed* !

And

And now, my dear Sir, having told you what ~~Kings~~ Kings can do, and what I will do when I am a King, I will conclude this epistle with assuring you, that till you are my subject, I am your slave.

LETTER

LETTER XV.

SPA,

IN my last I informed you how to drink the water in London, and now I will give you some account of the mode of drinking it on the spot; know then, that every body is up at, or before six o'clock, and the principal street is crowded with *ready-saddled horses*, for those who chuse to take eighteen penny worth of horse flesh; for the *ton* is, to ride first to the *Sauveniere*, take a glass of that water, and then to the *Geronstierre*, for at both places you will find a great deal of good company, besides seeing the lads and lasses of the village dancing with great vivacity in the woods or adjacent walks, the young people of that order are early enough to take their dance, and to return to town in good time to pursue their

their various occupations, but as every Sunday is a day of mirth in all catholic countries, the Sunday morning dance is generally *most brilliant*.

The ride *to* those fountains is extremely pleasing and romantic, but the ride *back again*, being down hill and stoney, is not very safe, and for that reason it is, that most gentlemen, and ladies too, ride horses of the country; yet the horses of the country are not so infallible as the Pope, for you continually meet with little stone crosses on the road side, calling upon you to pray for the soul of *Grabriel John*, who was killed on that spot by a fall from his horse.

After such a ride, if your neck is not disjoined, you will find your breakfast a sociable meal, for every body who wishes to see *the world*, eats that meal at Vauxhall, a noble, indeed, a magnificent building, erected by the natives of Spa and Liege, to
fill

fill the bellies, and empty the purses of men of all nations, but most particularly the men of yours and mine; and therefore I shall dwell a little on this last article.

Know then, my dear Sir, that after breakfast is over, two faro tables are opened, on one of which is spread a large quantity of gold and silver, on the other, *gold only*, all laid in so loose and seemingly careless manner, that it induces most gazers on to think some of it may be easily obtained. At these tables you will see *a dealer, a shuffler*, and in short, three or four well-dressed men beside, to distribute the cards, and pay and receive the *winnings* and *losings*; these brilliant fringed gentry, as I am informed, have two hundred pounds a year each, from the enormous profits which such a bubble game cannot fail to produce; indeed I have been assured, the profit is not less than twenty, or five and twenty thousand pounds a year to *somebody at Liege*. I will not trouble

trouble you with a particular analyfation of the game at faro ; but I will affure you, that he who keeps fuch a bank might venture to make the following condition with his players : I will, for inftance, hold the bank, and put a thoufand guineas on the table, you fhall do the fame, to play againft it, and *punt* five, ten, or twenty guineas on a card, and if you fhould be *fo lucky* to win my thoufand pounds, you fhall keep them, but if I win yours, I will return you five hundred ; yet bubble, and thrice bubble, as this game is, both tables are foon crowded with all degrees of people, among whom are always a great number of *black*, and *white legs* too. The filver table, however, is filled firft, and fometimes the gold one is not in motion, till fome *decoy ducks* have fet it *agoing*, who foon flip away after they have *collected* the novices.

These tables continue to play till the bank-holders perceive the temper of many of
their

their *gudgeons* to be a little disordered, they then shut up *that board*, and instantly open another, called *Rouge and Noir*, or *Trente Quarrante*, both equally as much against the player as the *faro* table, but the unfortunate and deluded sufferers, cannot resist attempting to *try their luck* 'once more, and, generally speaking, go home without a shilling in their pockets ; but the last and sad scene of all is, at three o'clock, when the ladies are gone, and the hazard table is brought forth : yet it sometimes happens, for cards you know may beat their makers, that some spirited man breaks the bank, which, in the end, however, enriches it the more. A singular instance of which I will relate : Some years since, a stranger, of plain but decent appearance, took his seat at the *faro* table at Aix-la-Chapelle ; the bank was at that time rich, and the stranger, after having lost some money, threw down his pocket-book full of notes to a high amount, and declared he was *at the whole bank* !

The

The stranger won, the banker trembled, and the company stared at the cool dispassionate manner in which the stranger received his good fortune, who ordered a person who stood near him to take the money, and retired ; but not before a poor reduced half-pay Captain, who had been looking on, exclaimed aloud, “ Good God ! if I had won but a twentieth part of that sum, what a happy man it would have made me ! ” — Would it, said the stranger ? then thou shalt, be happy : and in a short time a servant was sent, who put into the officer’s hands a purse, containing the twentieth part of the money won ! A few days afterwards, it was known that the King of Prussia had been *in cog.* at Aix-la-Chapelle, and that he was the stranger, the *gambler*, and the generous donor. But to return to the same game at Spa, where the tables are instantly surrounded by a great number of the most dexterous sharpers of all nations ; between whom, though thinly mixed, are always

some men of fashion, honour, and fortune, who love play, but who do not know *with whom* they play, till they have paid dear for their information; they see themselves in company with well-dressed men, with men who are called *Comtes, Barons, &c.* but most of whom are in truth, *Barbers, Tooth-drawers* and *Pickpockets*. In the present set of gamblers now here, an Italian dentist is a very *distinguished* performer. I do not know that he cheats, but he throws for more in an hour than he can earn by *tooth-cleaning* in a year.

I have before told you, that the *etiquette* abroad is, for the *last* comer to make the *first* visit, and as I was the very first stranger at Spa this season, I had a multitude of visits to return; among that number was a young man, whose printed card left at my lodgings announced, *Comte Duvet, en personne*. I returned the *Comte's* visit, a young lively handsome man, who spoke (as he informed me)

me) eleven languages, had been in the Russian service five years, had made the tour of England, nay, the tour of all the world, and was just then arrived from Spain, having served under Prince Nassau, on board the floating batteries.

I could not help expressing my surprise, to see a man whose appearance marked him to be under twenty-four years of age, who had seen and learnt so much in so short a time, but the *Comte* assured me, that he was thirty-two *that very day*; I did not tell him that he was *out in his reckoning*, but from that minute I determined never to *pay it*, if he asked me; which he soon perceived, for he asked every body else, and soon got a new coat, and shoes and stockings, for he had *only* boots when he arrived: he then put a white cockade in his hat, a bit of black crape round his arm, and became quite a fashionable *Spa Baron*.

But alas ! *Le Comte d'Artois*, accompanied by Prince Nassau, arrived soon after, and somebody observing to the Prince, that the young gentleman with the black crape on his arm had served under his Highness on the floating batteries, this brought an *eclaircissement* between the Prince and the *Comte*.

Sir, said the Prince, you say you are a Frenchman,—that is not true.—You say you served under me,—that is false.—You say you understand eleven languages.—I therefore tell you in plain French, to show your face no longer here, nor wear that white cockade ; yet such was the effrontery, or necessity of the poor *Comte*, that he appeared again in the public rooms, and in the presence of the Prince, and that too, without taking (as the English sailors call it) the white *dog-vane* out of his hat.

The

The Prince then lost all patience, and asked him how he durst appear with a white cockade in his hat, after what had been said to him? and ordered him to quit Spa instantly, or he would apply to the magistrates to turn him out of town; he was compelled therefore to take a *French leave*. But before this business came forward, a lady had informed me, that she had dined with his *Comteship* two years before at Liege, and *then* he was *only Baron Hagen*, but I had so early a suspicion of his being a young *gentleman of industry*, that I took an occasion to present him to *Comte Woronzow*, a Russian nobleman, as one who could speak the Russian language: but he did not understand even a common-place question in that tongue! he did however speak French, a little English, German, and Italian; and I suspect that he is a Dane. I have been particular in my relation of *this young nobleman*, because Spa, and Aix-la-Chapelle abound with such mushroom nobility, and it is ne-

cessary such circumstances should be well known, that the poisonous effects may be avoided.

In my next, I shall give you some account of *Prince Justinian*; and when you have had his history, you will be able to form a tolerable idea of *what*, and *whom* you may expect to meet with at Spa; but I will not close my letter till I have told you, that yesterday I and my family had the honour of an invitation from Comte Trotscendorf*, to breakfast with him at Vauxhall, where he gave a most magnificent *repas* to Comte d'Artois and his *suite*; there were about one hundred persons who were invited, and who sat down at the table, but the rooms being open to every body, the crowd and the heat made it very unpleasant. And now let me remove a prejudice, which I think has prevailed in England against *Comte d'Artois*, because it seems groundless,

by

* The Emperor's ambassador at Ratisbon.

by telling you in what light he appeared in my eyes, and in every body's at Spa.

His dress, in the first place, was as plain as a gentleman could be dressed; he is very affable, spoke to every body, and danced with the first pretty woman he found near him, without regarding rank or connection; his person is of the middle stature, thin, and well proportioned, and I seldom saw him without an agreeable smile on his countenance; he came into Spa with eight horses to his coach, and staid here about a week; he bore no badge of princely distinction, but wore the *Croix de St. Louis*, in the button-hole of a plain brown coat, over a washing waistcoat and breeches; nor were his buckles of half the dimensions I have seen *Artois buckles* in the shoes of some of our London fops. Prince Nassau had a flaming star on his breast, round cropt hair, and bald headed, like the late Marquis of Granby, yet he does not appear to be above two or three and thirty years of age.

I must not finish this letter, long as it is, without telling you, that a league distance from this town, on the road side, you will meet with a most glaring kind of Summer house, or *Liegeois Pagoda* ; it is impossible in a country so destitute of *fine things* as the environs of Spa is, not to ask to whom it belongs? and then you are informed that it is Dr. Limbourg's, a *good sign*, to shew that you have a physician at hand. I mention this circumstance, because the doctor has wrote the Amusements, &c. of Spa, in two volumes, embellished with cuts, and if they should fall in your way, you will not find his account and mine tally so exactly, as those who are personally interested in the prosperity of the place may wish to represent it. It is a *bridge* the doctor has reason to commend, and therefore he did not perhaps examine the *under* parts of the *fabrick* with the same attention I have bestowed upon it. I am, &c.

LETTER

L E T T E R X V I.

SPA.

IN my last I presented to you Comte Duvet, alias Baron Hagen. I now have a much greater honour to confer upon you, by making known to you his Royal Highness PRINCE JUSTINIAN, regularly descended in a direct line from the great Roman Emperor of that name.

Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess, with his Highness the young Prince Justinian, honoured this place for eleven months, with the sun-shine of their favours; I say the sun-shine, for his Royal Highness bore on his outward garment, not only the sun in all the glory which gold and spangles could display, but the orbits, Mercury and Venus, properly placed as its attendants, in
the

the character of stars of the first magnitude ! Their equipage and *entré* did not, however, quite correspond with the rank, dignity, or *insignia* of royalty, for they travelled in a shabby chaise, accompanied only by one valet, nor did all their baggage and paraphernalia weigh fifty pounds ; his Royal Highness, however, went to the best hotel, ordered excellent dinners, invited every body to dine with him, entertained with the most expensive wines, and, Prince-like, (though contrary to universal custom on the Continent) made no previous agreement with his host ! but in order to *convince him*, and indeed every body else, that he was unquestionably the direct descendant from the EMPEROR JUSTINIAN, he brought with him a *printed book*, wherein his pedigree was clearly *laid down*, and *his rank pointed out*.

His Highness, though a very devout Christian, condescended to play at cards most evenings, and by means of *his thumb*,
applied

applied to his mouth, and wetted with his tongue, dealt the cards with great facility ! All his mornings, however, were better employed ; for after breakfast, the curtains were let down, and the Prince, with all his Royal household, spent most part thereof in prayer. In the streets, when the host passed by, their Highnesses kneeled deepest in the dirt ; at church, nothing was to be seen but the white of their eyes. But, unfortunately, his Highness preceded his letters of credit, and had not even cash to pay for the postage of a letter ! but *such mistakes* are common at Spa.

Their high rank, and their exemplary piety, was sufficient security for all they owed, or meant to owe ; for in this manner, and penniless, they continued to live eleven months in splendour and plenty at SPA, and then left it in broad day-light, under the eyes and noses of their creditors, and gaping inhabitants, without the least interruption !

Their

Their Highnesses then *retired to Liege*, where the young Prince (who is a very well looking young man) *happened* to fall desperately in love with a lady of one of the first families in the principality, and though her mother was told they were impostors, yet the *piety* of the whole family on one hand, and the stars and titles on the other, carried the prize!

The young Prince married the *now* young Princess, and soon after, Justinian got himself made a citizen of a small neighbouring republic; but the Bishop of Liege, who all along knew *who and what they were*, turned them out of his dominions, and Justinian was obliged to retire to the little state to which he had just been admitted a member.

But I should have told you, that on his first arrival at Spa, he wrote a congratulatory letter to the King of Prussia, on his birth-day, to which he received a polite answer:

answer: This letter, with an affected simplicity of manners, though at bottom, he is a shrewd cunning knave, not only supported him with food and raiment ever since, but he is now carrying on a prosecution against the Prince Bishop of Liege, for degrading and defaming him. I hope therefore *Doctor W—s* is retired to the same Republic, and that he may be appointed physician in *ordinary* to Prince Justinian.

Now should you ask me how the people of Spa could countenance, for eleven months together, such a parcel of vagabonds? I can only say, that the common people of Spa appear to have more *faith* than their *visitors*; and that religious cheats, with which all countries abound, are every where the most successful; but when a man with an embroidered star upon his coat appears to look up to those *in heaven above*, he becomes such a phenomenon, that he dazzles and deceives every body, and every thing

on

on earth ; such a man was Justinian ; he had been valet de chambre to some person in Italy : the Empress Queen moved somewhat in the same line, as *fille de chambre* ; and the *young Prince* was a second Perkin Warbeck of *Pais-bas*.

It has been said, that no nation under the Sun has so much reason to travel as the Scotch, because they are sure of finding a better country than they left. I do not believe that to be true ; but I am confident that all Englishmen, who have been accustomed to the luxuries and elegancies of England, cannot visit any part of the Continent, without frequently meeting with disgusting, disgraceful, and offensive matters, such as must lead them to make comparisons highly in favour of their own country. On our way back from Spa to Brussels, we intended to have enjoyed a week's rest at *Claude Fontaine*, but every room was so dirty and offensive, that we could not bear it,

it, even for one night, and yet we had access to those which Comte Artois and his suite had just quitted ! It is a happy disposition to take *things as they are*, without considering what they *were*, or *how prepared* ; and this our continental neighbours possess in a high degree ; nothing is more strictly true than, that France is *beguilt* and ***** all over ; and Flanders is equally a *lucky* country. We, English, perhaps carry matters which *must be done*, and which are known to *be done*, too secretly ; but we can never be quite reconciled to our French and Flemish neighbours of both sexes, for the very *free* and *easy* manner in which matters are conducted, relative to the *first in bed*, and the *last up*. Opening the door of a certain place which ladies in our country secure with a bolt, I found an elegant female figure there, who *appeared* without either *motion* or *surprise*. I, however, retired with evident signs of the latter ; for *I started back ! but it started not back again* : I shut the door, *when*

when a voice thus warned me: *Monfieur ! J'ai finé—J'ai finé !* Pleased, I returned, with answering looks of *sympathy*, and so ————, yes ;——and so I will tell you a story : A gentleman of our country, and one of the very few of the *right sort* of country gentlemen now left among us, sometimes kept a foot-boy, and sometimes a man ; but a green livery coat, trimmed with yellow, served either for man or boy. A London friend happened to make him a visit when the latter was in his service.—You have seen the apothecary's foot-boy in Hogarth's *Marriage-a-la-mode*, and such was the figure of the Esquire's boy ; a boy who had attracted almost as much notice from the London visitor, as either of the young ladies (though both very beautiful) during supper. A green livery coat with yellow cuffs and cape, and buttons and button-holes of the same colour, down to the boy's ancles, was a figure the Londoner had never before seen ; and Bill, to be sure, waited worse,

worse, threw down and broke more things than he would have done, had he not upon this occasion been put upon his guard by the lady of the manor, to *wait well*. The visitor rose early the next morning, and found Bill up and full dressed. Bill, said he, shew me into the garden ; Bill shewed him the garden ; but where, said the stranger, is the place ? and after a little further explanation, Bill understood what was wanted : he then conducted the stranger through the garden, and half way up the orchard too, amidst long grass well wetted with the dew, to the corner of a stone wall, with a cross stick built between, and something under it like a sugar-loaf. What ! exclaimed the stranger, my boy, is this the best place you have got ? Yes, Sir, says Bill, making a low bow. Why Bill, said the gentleman, how do the young ladies do ? Bill drew his right toe over his left, and making a much lower bow than the former, replied, Very well, I thank you, Sir, pray how do you do ? I am, &c.

I mention this circumstance, because I have this minute met with a plan for supplying Continental travellers with cash, by Messrs. HAMMERSLEY, RANSOM, MORLAND, and Co. which I think the most convenient, most advantageous, and most expeditious mode of supply; and therefore I shall transcribe it, in their own clear words, from the plan which now lies before me.

PLAN

P L A N

OF THE

Exchange Notes and Letters of Credit,

Messrs. HAMMERSLEY, RANSOM,
MORLAND, and Co. BANKERS,

No. 57, in PALL-MALL, LONDON.

A Correspondence is settled at most of the principal places on the Continent of Europe, in order to accommodate travellers with money at any place which best suits their conveniency; and to supply those with bills upon any particular place, who desire to make remittances from hence.

* * * *French being the most general language,
is used for this plan.*

CIRCULAR EXCHANGE NOTES

Are given for any sum from twenty pounds upwards, and answer the purpose abroad of BANK-POST-BILLS in England.—They are payable to the order of the traveller, without any *commission* or *charges*, at any one of the various places mentioned in a letter of order given along with them; and although drawn at seven days sight, in order to have a little time to stop payment at the adjacent places, should they be lost, and in that case, for the value to be re-paid in London, yet they are always paid at *sight*, when presented by the traveller himself.—They are reduced into foreign money, at current usance course of exchange on London—in other words the price of *English money*—at the time and place of payment.—The traveller, for his own security, will not indorse any of the notes till he receives payment of them, at which time the agents are instructed

instructed to take two receipts serving one purpose—one on the back of the notes, the other separately, to prove the payment, in case any of the notes should be lost in sending them back discharged.

LETTER OF ORDER

Is always given with the circular notes, and contains a general address to all the correspondents of the house, whose names are annexed to an alphabetical list of places; at the same time it recommends the Traveller to their civilities. For safety, the traveller writes his own name in this letter of order, which the agents are instructed to compare with his signature, on paying the notes, so that it answers the purpose of a general letter of advice,

TRANSFERABLE EXCHANGE NOTES

Are addressed to one place only, being reduced into the money of that place, at the

last quoted exchange from thence, and may be transferred from one person to another, by simple indorsement.—They are chiefly intended to remit particular sums abroad, or for the use of those persons who are constantly resident at one place, because they may be paid away to tradesmen and others, in the same manner as bank or banker's notes are passed from hand to hand in London.

* * *These, as well as the circular notes, are free of all charges.*

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Although the use of them, on the former footing, cannot be recommended, nor can they be of such extended utility as the notes; nevertheless the house will, when required, and satisfied of the security, give them, on such places as have a direct exchange upon London.—They are subject to a single commission and postage at the place of payment, and to another to the house, when they are reimbursed

reimbursed at home ; but the money will be paid at the just course, without the exaction of any accumulated charges whatsoever.

RECOVERING MONEY FROM ABROAD.

To render their extensive correspondence as useful as possible, the house will take bills of drawers or endorsers of undoubted credit, upon most places mentioned in their list, in order to recover money, which cannot be done in the common course of business,

Aix-la-Chapelle

Aix-in-Provence

Alicante

Amsterdam

Amiens

Angers

Antwerp

Augsburg

Avignon

Barcelona

Bayonne

Basle

Berlin

Berne

Bruges

Besançon

Bilbao

Blois

Bordeaux

Bordeaux	Gothenburgh
Bologna	The Hague
Boulogne	Hamburgh
Breslaw	Hanover
Brussels	Königsberg
Brunswick	Lausanne
Cadiz	Leghorn
Caen	Leipzig
Calais	Liege
Carthagen	Lille
Cologne	Lisbon
Copenhagen	Lyons
Dantzic	Madrid
Dijon	Malaga
Dresden	Manheim
Dover	Marseilles
Dunkirk	Middelburg
Florence	Milan
Frankfort on the Main	Montpellier
Geneva	Moscow
Genoa	Munich
Ghent	Nancy
Gibraltar	Nantz

Naples

Naples	Rotterdam
Nice	Rouen
L'Orient	Seville
Orleans	Spa
Ostend	Stockholm
St. Omers	Strafburg
Paris	Toulouse
Parma	Tours
Petersburgh	Trieste
Prague	Turin
Rheims	Valencia
Riga	Venice
Rochelle	Vienna
Rome	Warsaw.

L E T T E R XVIII.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE,

NOtwithstanding what is said, and what I have said, in the Valetudinarians Bath Guide, I am inclined to think there is very little difference either in the heat, or mineral impregnations, between the hot waters of this city and those of Bath, in Somersetshire; it is certain, however, that the aqueducts, and channels, through which the mineral waters of Aix pass, are strongly charged with sulphur, a fine piece of which, nearly as large as an egg, I have before me; but whether *the water* is, or can be impregnated therewith, is still a matter not easily determined, it may be, that the subterraneous fermentations of the minerals, or vegetables, are more prone to produce sulphur here than at Bath, but does that prove that the water itself is *sulphurated*?

The

The Summer heats here are much greater than in England, not owing perhaps to the sun's superior heat, but the degree of heat which is in the bowels of the earth, or beneath the first surface; for Sir Isaac Newton, you know, is clearly of opinion, that the earth is much more heated by the fermentation of mineral bodies *between the upper crust than by the sun on its surface*, and therefore the fair samples of sulphur, which are found where these hot waters pass, go no further to prove, that sulphur is actually dissolved therein, than the burning of the Bath sand, on a red-hot poker, proves those waters to be sulphurated; because sand burns blue, and smells sulphurous; that both the one and the other, are very powerful medicines, which do much good, or much harm, is the only truth, perhaps, which man can ascertain; and if I was convinced that such hot mineral waters were necessary for my health, I would take those which were most convenient, or most agreeable to me,

and

and consequently, Bath would carry it ; for exclusive of the waters, Aix has little to recommend it ; the country round about it is, indeed, very fine, but the town is dirty, ill built, and bears throughout a melancholy aspect.

It was not, however, to analyse the waters I came hither, but to recognize, if I could, a man who has lived here sixteen years, under a *borrowed name*, and who is carrying on a prosecution against a gentleman I had known in England, for correcting an error on the *the marking-slate* at the billiard table, where he was put down under the name of Dr. W—s, but which Mr. O'H—a, with a wet finger put out, and substituted in its stead, that of St—ns ; but this being done while the doctor's back was turned, the bye-standers could not help remarking, what an *electric-like shock* it gave him, when he examined *how the game stood*, for most of them thought he looked as if the game was up.

Had my acquaintance stopped there, all might have been well, but he so openly, and publicly announced him to be an impostor, that the doctor commenced an action against him for defamation. An action of this kind, between two strangers, was quite an harvest to the gentlemen of the long robe ; and the doctor, who had lived long at Aix, and *sported a gilt chariot*, was not without some friends ; whereas Mr. O'Hara, my acquaintance, was an utter stranger.

My chief errand, therefore, was at his earnest request, to come hither, in order to procure an interview with the doctor, who, under the *latter name*, I had good reason to believe, I had been acquainted with at Bath five and twenty years before.

It was remarkable also, that the doctor, who had not omitted scarce a single day for ten years attending the billiard table, never shewed his face there, after the *erratum* on
the

the billiard slate had been *corrected*, notwithstanding this, and many other circumstances in favour of Mr. O'Hara's assertions, it appeared to be no easy matter to prove it in a court of justice: the man had been above twenty years absent from his own country, practising the manner of this: in short, it seemed to rest with me, and with me alone, to determine the matter; I therefore wrote the doctor a letter, wherein " I told him I was formerly acquainted with " a person whose name was S—s, and who " had lived in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and " there practised as a physician, and as Mr. " O'Hara asserts, that you are that person, " it is now in your power to disprove it, " by giving me an opportunity of seeing " and conversing with you; for there can " be no doubt (notwithstanding the intervention of so many years) but that I shall " have it in my power to render justice to " both, in a matter I am no ways interested, farther than in the cause of truth; if " therefore

“ therefore you decline so favourable an op-
 “ portunity of defeating the insinuations
 “ thrown out, you will excuse me in ob-
 “ serving, that there is but *one* construction
 “ which can be put upon it.”

I sent my letter by a *valet de place*, who
 soon returned with the doctor's compliments,
 and to inform me, that he had not the
 honour of knowing me ! I directed the *valet*
 to return and tell the doctor, however that
 might be, I expected a letter in answer to a
 civil one I had wrote to him, and if he did
 not write one, I would endeavour to *make*
him know me. He then informed me, that
his head ached, and that he would write the
 next morning ; but thinking more and bet-
 ter of the matter, he sent me the following
 answer the same evening.

M

LETTER

LETTER XIX.

SIR,

I DON'T remember ever to have had any acquaintance with or knowledge of a person of your name—I have often heard of such a name, and I have read with pleasure some books published by a Mr. Thicknesse, *and as well* by a Mrs. Thicknesse. I never practised physic in England or elsewhere, except to oblige my intimate friends. When I lived in London, I had a house in Great-Queen-Street, near Lincoln's-inn-Fields, and in Cork-Street, Burlington-Gardens. I wonder O'Hara should be so inconsistent, even in his calumny; that curious gentleman and his associates asserted, first, that I was an attorney of the name of S——s, and an impostor: secondly, that I was a quack doctor, who sold medicines

in

in London and other towns in England :—
 thirdly, that I was always known in England by the name of John James Stevenson, and at present, I am to be a person whose name is S——s ; and within this week, he and his company have positively assured all the people of this place, and even the court of justice, that an English gentleman, according to the accounts of some of this company, and a peer, according to accounts of others, was to come here from Spa to examine me before the justice, and prove me to be a Charlatan, who sold drops in London, and to cover me with shame and confusion. I was for some time at a loss to discover which would preponderate, the ignorance, or the malice of these *geniuses*.— You will see, Sir, that you cannot do justice *to us both* ; and as I have, after having procured some authentic documents, taken such steps as may not be agreeable to O'Hara *or to you*, you will clearly perceive that I cannot have the pleasure of your company *at*

present, which mortifies me much, as it would give me much satisfaction to converse with you upon some parts of your writings, if you are the author of those books that I have read under the name of Mr. Thicknesse.

I am, S I R,

Your humble Servant,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

The doctor's letter, you see, proclaimed defiance, not only to Mr. O'Hara, but to me also; I therefore determined to bring the business forward instantly, for an Hotel at Aix-la-Chapelle is more expensive than amusing. I accordingly went with Mr. O'Hara's advocate, accompanied by Mr. Stock—e, a very sensible, spirited countryman of ours, to the *Hotel de Ville**, where we found two magistrates, to whom I showed a translation of my letter, and the doctor's reply to those magistrates; we pointed

* Town House.

out the inconvenience it would be to me to remain at Aix, and the propriety in them, to procure by some means or other an interview between me and the doctor; observing, that if they meant to administer impartial justice, they ought to do so immediately, as the circumstance of his avoiding to see me was strongly against him.

The magistrates seemed men of sense, and justly disposed; who, after some consultation together, very properly called upon me to say who, and what my condition in life was; having given them satisfaction on that head, they ordered the city serjeant to attend me to the doctor's lodgings, and the serjeant to inform him, that he must allow me an interview in private, or they would bring him into the public court for that purpose. Upon that resolution, the doctor's advocate slipped out, I apprehended, to give his client notice; for on my arrival at his lodgings, preceded by the *bare headed* town

officer, I was informed, the doctor was gone to take the air in his chariot: however, I left the *officer* to give me notice when he returned, and in about half an hour I was informed, that the doctor was *visible*.

Visible enough, indeed! for he received me standing on the *lowest step* of a flight of stairs, which leads into the court-yard of his hotel; *dare*, said he, *luck at me, si vous plê*; affecting to speak neither French nor English! I desired, therefore, to look at him in a room, and more upon an *equal footing*, and expressing my surprize at such an aukward reception, a lady (i. e. a shopkeeper to whom the doctor paid his addresses) shewed us into a parlour, where the doctor, holding up his hat to his head, and trembling exceedingly, denied that he ever saw me before, or that he was ever at St. Ives, in Cornwall, and at the same time assured me, he was a native of Glamorgan-shire,

shire, in Wales ; after a quarter of an hour's conversation with him, and feeling some pity in seeing a well appearing countryman under such extreme perturbation of mind, I took my leave, not doubting but he was the same person whom I had seen and conversed with at Bath, under the name of S—s, but not so thoroughly satisfied as to warrant me to swear to the identity of his person ; I therefore gave Mr. O'Hara a paper, wherein I certified that I believed him to be the same person, and told him, that if he was to lay five hundred pounds to two that he was so, I should be glad to join with him.

Mr. O'Hara appeared much disappointed, and urged me to make an alteration of one word in the certificate, as the translation of it into French rendered it of less force than in English ; but it being the word I had expressed my real sentiments under, I could not consent to alter it, and I left Aix early

the next morning, without staying to see the gigantic figure of *Charlemagne*, which was to move in grand procession, within an hour or two after my departure, attended by the clergy, nobility, and bourgeois of the whole city.

You will see by this history, that even my *own age* has not given me a sufficient share of worldly wisdom, for we had a narrow escape of our lives, in coming hither*, it cost me more than such a piece of knight errantry ought; and I believe Mr. O'Hara was not much better pleased with my negotiation than the doctor. In a future letter I will let you know the effect of my *prescription*, for most people think it will *work him* off the premises.

I am, &c.

* Part of the road between SPA and AIX is worse than can be imagined, and part of the country more beautiful.

P. S. I

P. S. I forgot to tell you, that I put one very awkward question to the doctor; I asked him whether he, who professed himself a regular-bred physician, understood latin? assuring him that the person I had formerly known did not; indeed I knew before I left Spa that he did not, though he had openly declared there, sixteen years before, that he was one of Radcliff's travelling physicians; but Mr. B——s, an Irish clergyman, who has resided some years at Spa, laid a wager with a nobleman, that he was not, and upon enquiry, it appeared that the RADCLIFIAN bounty was not conferred on either Dr. W——ms or on Dr. St——ns.

LETTER

L E T T E R XX.

SPA.

I CAN now inform you that *Dr. Ræcliff's* travelling physician, has taken a *French leave* of Aix, and that the law suit of course is at an end, though a certain English M— of P——t, who came here the other day, and who is of the same county the doctor came from, boasted that he would stand his ground; he wished it I believe, for reasons I will at some other time make you acquainted with,

The truth of this matter is, the doctor is a native of St. Ives, in Cornwall, was bound an apprentice to an apothecary there, but staid with his master a very short time; his brother is at this day a servant in that town; and the doctor (for I must do him justice) allows

allows his mother something to subsist on : If it was necessary, I could now give you his life from his cradle to this day ; but it is sufficient to say, that for many years he worked in the tin mines, and though I cannot allow him to be much of a physician, he may be a tolerable *mineralogist*, and certainly is a man possessed of some craft, and no small share of address, for he *palmed* himself upon an able physician in London, who retiring from practice, let him his house in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, where he married a woman of fashion and fortune, and from whence he took rather a hasty departure for the Netherlands. I may say, indeed, he was *up* to any thing, for he had the temerity to offer himself to represent a certain town in C—l, and to oppose a gentleman of fortune, who had at that very time a paper in his pocket, written with the *doctor's own hand*, in order to be sent to the news-papers, saying *that on such a day, Dr. S—s was robbed and murdered.* Nor was that the
worst

worst piece of paper he had in his possession on the same subject; if this account is not sufficient, I fancy Mr. Moore, Secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Agriculture in London, can give some further information of this ingenious Cornish Esquire; who draws for his money under the name of W—s, but who *gets his drafts endorsed by Mr. S—s!*

I forgot to tell you, that there is no place where holy relics are in greater abundance to be seen than at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, but the greatest curiosity that city has produced (*except the doctor*) is a Latin testament, really found in the sepulchre of Charlemagne, and consequently it must be at least nine hundred years old, it is written on fine thin paper, or vellum, something like gold beaters skin, twenty times doubled; the characters are in large capitals, well preserved, and quite clean, except at the beginning of St. John's Gospel, but there it is much
foiled,

soiled, because all the Emperors were sworn on this book at their coronation ; and there it was they laid their *dirty hands*.

The inhabitants of Aix, like the governor of the principality, always keep the faro tables, black and red, *trente & quarrante*, &c. *in motion*, for the *benefit of strangers*, and particularly for the amusement of *mi Lor Anglais* ;—with you, pensions are granted, and shameful ones too, from the civil list ; here the P—e B—p grants annuities from the profits of the faro tables, so that many thousand pounds, the property of infant Britons, are made over to the natives of this ! And since it appears that so many of our young men of fortune, come abroad merely to have the free liberty to play, much as I abominate the practice, I think it would be prudent, if our government were to suffer all sorts of gaming at home, that the money won might not be lost to the state, for I assure you, that there

is

is more joy at Spa, at Aix, or in any of these little gambling principalities, when one Englishman of fortune arrives, than when ninety-nine of any other nation make their *entrè*. What can this be owing to? Is it that we are richer or weaker than the men of other kingdoms? It certainly cannot be that we are wiser or better, for I have found that passing under any other denomination than an Englishman, has made the roads *smoother* to me than passing in *propria persona*.

I am, &c.

P. S. What determined me only to certify, and not to swear to the doctor's identity, was, by putting the following question to my own *court of conscience*. Had I met the doctor previous to the history I had heard of him, and been told he was an Englishman, should I have recollected him? I think not; I indeed remembered his legs
better

better than his face, though time has made no other impression on either, than time does on a good appearing healthy subject ; and if I have been hard on him, let it be remembered how insolently he has treated, in all his writings, physicians of skill, and real knowledge, both in England and abroad. Thus was I at ten pounds expence to save a countryman and acquaintance from a very expensive, and perhaps a very serious prosecution ; and while these sheets were in the press, Mr. O'Hara called at my house in London, and honoured me with his single name, as a subscriber to the fortunate event ; for certainly it was fortunate to him, though *expensive to me.*

LETTER

LETTER XXI.

BRUSSELS.

IF it be your desire of making a tour into the Austrian Netherlands, to see what is to be seen in the towns and cities you pass through, or to enjoy the beauties which a fine country on all sides offer to your eyes, you will not be disappointed; but if your plan be, as mine was, to spend the remainder of your days in Flanders, France, or Germany, you will be apt to do, as I intend to do, return convinced, that no part of the Continent can long continue agreeable to an Englishman, who has been accustomed to live even with that decency, which the English of middling fortunes live in their own country. For this reason it is, that the English nation alone are the least satisfied with the fare they meet with abroad.

The

The neatness of our houses, the cleanliness of our butchers, bakers, &c. render the houses, shops, and manufacturers of what we eat and drink on the Continent, highly disgusting. The servants and boys of the bakers, in the Low Countries, and in France, are the dirtiest, miserable looking people in each, no part of their persons being clean, but *their legs and feet*, for they are always *visible*, and with which I have good reason to believe much of the common bread is kneaded; and though the tables of all orders of people are covered with a variety of dishes, which may catch the eye, or provoke the appetite, an Englishman whose stomach is not depraved, will soon wish to see a plain wholesome dish or two of meat *a la mode d'Angleterre* set before him. This you know has been my fifth journey to the Continent, on each of which I found the necessaries of life exceedingly advanced, and in this last so much so, that except in the article of wine, which I confess is with me

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a matter

a matter of some consequence, I cannot recommend either France, Flanders, or Germany, on the score of œconomy, as places of residence for English families, especially Protestants; for though the Emperor has wisely opened his territories to men of all nations, those who differ in the religion of the natives, are perhaps more disliked than in France, where they are not tolerated. Let it be remembered, however, that I speak only of the lower order of the clergy and people, for among the superior orders of both, sound philosophy and good sense are not wanting, and where that is to be found, a Protestant need not be afraid of wanting their protection; for cases may, and do frequently arise, which may render it necessary to claim protection; a recent instance of which I hinted to you in a former letter, I shall for obvious reasons relate: A party of English Protestants of both sexes, went lately into the Great Church at Liege, to hear high mass, one of the company, (a
short

short sighted lady) when the host was elevated, observing some extraordinary emotions in the congregation, took out an opera glass, and directed it towards the high altar, to see what occasioned it. The pious people at their prayers, (and they were very numerous) construed the lady's innocent curiosity to be meant as an insult; they instantly began to jostle the strangers, and endeavoured to push them down, when if they had, they would in all probability have been soon trampled to death. The alarmed strangers hurried towards the door, the congregation pressed hard after them, and it was with difficulty they reached the nearest shop, where they were kindly received; the people, however, who followed them from the church, surrounded their asylum the street passengers stopped to enquire the cause, and among them, fortunately, two military officers, both Catholics, who knew the strangers, got admittance, and after learning the cause of the tumult, endeavoured to convince

the enraged multitude that no offence was intended, and that all they had done arose from the mere curiosity of their being strangers in the country, and to the ceremonies of the church ; yet to such a degree of violence were the people wrought, thinking *their cause* the cause of God, that a guard of soldiers only could protect them from violence, and convey them safe to their lodgings. I have mentioned this, not with a view of reflecting on the Catholic religion, but as a caution to those whom curiosity may lead into the same, or more flagrant errors, for the Church of Rome is no more censurable from this untoward circumstance than it is for the rising of a mob, or the burning of Newgate, in London. When I go into Catholic churches, and I often do, to partake of their heavenly music, I have no objection to join with them in looking up towards the same God they worship, and in the same manner they do. The Mahometan priests call from the
towers

towers of each mosque at Constantinople, when the sun is setting, to thank God that the day has been well spent ; and who is there who has not mis-spent it, but will be apt to join in the chorus, and say as they do, O God ! O God ! there is but one God. He will not indeed say with them, that Mula Mahomet is a prophet ; but if a mellifluous voice, calling upon God from on high, and from a temple dedicated to his worship, does not make some impression on all men who hear it, I should have no very high opinion of their heads or their hearts. If therefore, to join in adoring God when high mass is performing, under a noble band of vocal and instrumental music, be sinful in a Protestant, set me down, if you please, as your sinful, yet faithful humble servant. Some years since, I followed the late King of France into the chapel at Versailles, when high mass was to be performed, under a chosen band of vocal and instrumental music, and though I had been

prepared to expect much, I did not expect to be HEAVEN-STRUCK as I was, when the King entered. I really thought the gates of Heaven were thrown open, and that the burst of harmony which struck my ears, had transported me beyond the limits of mortality. There was not in the whole congregation a better Catholic for the time being than I was.

P. S. The common people of all nations are extremely superstitious, and in all Catholic countries particularly so. Therefore, when Protestants go into their churches, they should never fail dipping their fingers into the holy water, and crossing their breast therewith, as Catholics do: for such who enter without using this very innocent ceremony, inform all those who see them of two truths they ought to conceal; one is, that they are strangers; the other, that they are Protestants, or Jews. All strangers would pull off their their hats if they went
into

into a court of justice, in a strange land, and why not dip their fingers into a little salt and water, in the House of God? Had the party at Liege made use of this precaution, they would have passed (*spy-glass and all*) unnoticed. I know the superstitious part of Protestant readers will say, *indeed I will do no such Popish act*. Then I say, enter not into *Popish* churches. Some zealous Catholic, under the signature of a Protestant, in the St. James's Chronicle, has lately put forth his doubts about the truth of this story; why, I am at a loss to guess; but I am very sure I should not like to be his neighbour in a Protestant country; and that I should dread him in a Catholic; I will, however, assure him, that the story is strictly true; and that if the affrighted Protestants had not made their escape from the back of the house into the Falcon Auberge, or inn, their Catholic friends would not have been able to have protected their persons from that fury which wrong judged religious zeal

has too often been productive of. Let Christians conduct themselves according to the precepts of their FIRST TEACHER ; not as bull-dogs and assassins : they have neither precept nor example to warrant such violence from the meek and humble founder of their faith ; a faith which teaches me to feel as much good will towards good Catholics, and good men of all nations and religions, as of those bred to or born in mine, agreeing perfectly in the sentiments of the American General Lee, who closes his last will “ by recommending his soul
 “ to the Creator of all worlds and all be-
 “ ings, who must, from his visible attri-
 “ butes, be indifferent to their modes of
 “ worship or creeds, whether Christians,
 “ Mahometans, or Jews ; whether instilled
 “ by education, or taken up by reflection ;
 “ whether more or less absurd, as a weak
 “ mortal man can be no more answerable
 “ for his persuasions, notions, or even
 “ scepticism in religion, than for the colour
 “ of his skin.

L E T T E R

L E T T E R XXII.

I AM now turning my face towards a country which must be dear to every native, and dearer too, in proportion as they have experienced the blessings and comforts it affords above all others; whether we consider it from the face of Nature, its LIBERTY, its religion, its laws, climate, or its situation: I shall return to it too with the more satisfaction, as that unfortunate civil war, which has so deeply wounded the heart of every feeling Englishman, is now at an end: it is no matter what sort of a peace it is we have made; any peace after *such a war* must be deemed a good one.—While the HABEAS CORPUS ACT was suspended, it did not seem to me *to be my country*; for though I had done nothing to be ashamed of, I had endeavoured to expose those who
had;

had ; and as they had the power of considering *how* they should *exercise it*, I *endeavoured* to consider myself a citizen of the world, for I cannot say I love my country from the *favours it has so repeatedly bestowed upon me* : I have not gratitude enough for that ; but yet I love it ; as a man doats on a false mistress because she looks lovely, though he knows she has often jilted him. The love of one's native country is, I believe, so implanted in man, that neither time, nor treachery can supersede it ; and I find that all the Irish gentlemen, who have been thirty, forty, and even fifty years, in the service of France and Flanders, thirst for the recovery of their parent earth, even to take their *last departure from*. It may be accounted for in Protestants, because they are neither allowed Christian burial, nor to lay quietly in the hole allotted them. A recent proof of which I will give you, as it happened lately : General Lloyd, who died at his house at *Huy*, five miles from Liege,

was

was buried in a field near it, but his body was dug up a few days after, and lay exposed there to the human, as well as the brute beasts, till it was devoured by the latter; nor did the *Christian Bishop, who is so polite to all British travellers on their way to Spa*, take any notice of the insult offered to the remains of a man when dead, whom he caressed exceedingly when living! This proves that a living dog is better than a dead lion. The General had a British pension of four hundred pounds a year, (I know not for what, for he never served his own country) and Lord N. gave him four hundred pounds, *not* to publish a little pamphlet he had printed *: Lord Torrington is in possession
of

* The author has, since the publication of the first edition, been better informed, the General, who was, indeed, a most extraordinary man, *had an employment*, and was too expert in *his business* to be ANDRE'd: he, however, threw a note over Dr. Franklin's garden-wall, and appointed a meeting for the Doctor with a gentleman, whom *he* would find at a certain hour, in certain dress, &c. near a certain monument, in the church of *Notre Dame*

of this valuable tract. But more of this matter when we meet ;—*when we meet !* How flippantly do I talk of meeting, and settling for *the remainder of my days !* as if my days were not already passed ; but it is the nature of man, let his age be ever so great, to think the day of his own dissolution is far off ; and yet every man who has seen sixty years pass over his head, has seen more than one man in ten thousand lives to see ; for at that age he really stands in the light of a criminal

Dame, at PARIS. The Doctor went, and there he found the General ! but the Doctor instantly retired, and the next day it *was recommended* to the General to leave Paris within twenty-four hours. Just before his death he had completed a large and accurate map of Germany, *pointing out every road throughout the whole empire on which artillery could move !* The proof-sheets of one only was put together, which he gave to the author, who cannot learn where the valuable plates are ; but the proof-sheet map is in the possession of Mr. Charles Townshend, brother to Lord Sydney, to whom the author desired the honour of presenting it, as a mark of respect to the son of a gentleman, who procured him a pair of colours when he was a boy, and the rank of Captain before he was a man, he means the Hon. Thomas Townshend, many years member for the city of Cambridge, and all his years an honour to the noble family he sprung from.

condemned

condemned to certain death, but favoured daily by his Prince, with twenty-four hours reprieve. When I was twenty, I considered a man old at forty ; but now, being turned of my grand climacteric, I detect myself often in thinking I am myself young ; whereas, it ought only to remind me of the goodness of God, that he has vouchsafed, amidst “ *the rubs and jarrings of this tumultuous life,*” of which I have had an ample share, that he should have enabled me to bear up against them, and in the midst of them to enjoy an uninterrupted course of bodily health and animal spirits ; such as has not fallen to the lot of *all those who have rubbed and jostled me* : the noble Earl who laid the foundation of my ruin, who came in the midst of his civil prosecution to be a witness against me, when I stood at the bar of a military tribunal, and who had *previously declared*, he would never drop me till he had undone me, spent the last ten years of his life, an object of my sincere pity ; for seeing

ing his deplorable condition, I have often, as I passed him, affected lameness, that I might not seem to insult him with a shew of too much superior health. I had to my heart forgiven him, and thought, till I heard of his death, that he had forgiven me.— Indeed, I have it under his hand, that he not only forgave me, but acknowledged that he was the aggressor ; but as you inform me, my name is not mentioned in his will, I will inform you, that he deprived my family of more than a thousand pounds, by a malicious and ill-judged *persecution*, for it was MORE than a PROSECUTION, and yet he might have prevented my mentioning this circumstance, had he left me even a guinea ring, as a token, that what he declared when living was his dying sentiments. Had I been in possession of Abbé Mann's hellebore receipt for the gout, he would have had it before you ; presents of less importance passed between us. But peace to his manes.

I am, &c.

LETTER

L E T T E R XXIII.

AFTER all, my dear Sir, that can be said, and all that can be seen, the truth must be acknowledged, that to an Englishman no country can be so agreeable as his own; my former year's journey upon this main land was interesting and amusing to me, and so has this, but both tend to teach me how to enjoy, if I have life and health to return to it, my peaceful hermitage. A retirement of that kind is interesting to every sensible mind. There is no man living who has not been, at one time or other, nay, I may say, who is not continually compelled by the disappointments of life, the duplicity of mankind; and the satiety of enjoyments, to look with anxious expectation to a retreat and solitude. In the splendid scenes which surround the palaces of wealth and greatness, we seldom fail to find

find some shady cave that marks the abode of an imaginary anchorite. Nor is all the magnificence of architecture displayed in temples, columns, and porticoes, sufficient to adorn our modern Edens, without the contrasted form of some humble grot, where solitary sanctity might be supposed to retire. There is no one whose lot has been cast in the active scenes of life, who has not frequently exclaimed with the prophet Jeremiah, *O that I had a place in the wilderness*; but few, however, have the resolution to obey the impulse which would guide them thither. Some lurking passion yet unsatiated, some idle hope yet unextinguished, some natural weakness yet unremoved, keeps us halting between the engagements or pleasures of life, and the leisure of retirement, till it is very often too late to make any profitable use of it. It is not, indeed, every one who can, or ought to retire, however he may languish for retreat: there are certain duties of life which may hang
upon

upon a man to his last moments, and which it would be criminal to take from him, while they remained to be performed. But he who is at full liberty to make his choice, and seeks the shelter of retirement, will, I make no doubt, experience (for I have more than once tasted it) the conviction of *Similis*, a Captain of great reputation under the Emperor Trajan, who having obtained permission to retire, lived seven years in retreat, and ordered to be inscribed on his tomb, that he had been many years in the world,

BUT HAD LIVED ONLY SEVEN.

Such a retirement as his, was not the retirement of a gloomy Carthusian, equally useless to himself and to mankind, but that retreat from public society, which affords the means of employing our faculties in an undisturbed pursuit of wisdom, and a due preparation for that end which cannot be very remote. In retirement, we may regulate or improve our minds, and it may be in forming instruction for posterity. In short, it is

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such

such a removal from the world as may secure us from its contagion, but not so remote as to cut us off from doing good, which should be the grand object, for it is the real end of life. He who converses with nature, and a few intimate friends, lives a life to be envied. But it is necessary for a man before he resolves to retire, to have seen the great show of the world. It is a gaudy scene to look at, and therefore, to be able to quit it, he should first peep behind the scenes, examine the wires and mechanism of the show, and know how the tricks are performed; and when that is sufficiently known, the entertainment should cease.

LETTER

L E T T E R XXIV.

BRUSSELS.

IT is well that you mentioned a circumstance of more importance, not only to you and me, but to most men; than most men would be aware of here, or I should perhaps have neglected to tell you, that to deal with the wine-merchants of Brussels for wine, is, in general, giving your money for poison; they have a method of brewing several sorts of wine, and particularly what *they call Burgundy*, with pigeon's dung, and an artificial sweet wine, palatable enough, in which a quantity of brimstone is infused. It was my good fortune, however, to get a hoghead of excellent claret, but I had it from the cellars of a villain, who, by putting me in possession of good wine, attempted to defraud me another way of ten times its

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value,

value, and by my recommendation, he hoped to put off his vitiated wine to others. It is astonishing to me, that you and our countrymen deal only, or in general, with the French and Portuguese for wine, as it is past all doubt, that the wines of Germany and Hungary, infinitely superior, are to be had more genuine, and at a less price. The wines made from the hills adjacent to the Rhine is, perhaps, of all fermented liquors, the best; Hock, you know, takes its name from the village called *Hockleim*. When this wine, or Rhenish, is procured genuine, in my opinion, it is superior to all others, but then it must be bought in large quantities; eight *aumes*, I believe, is the least quantity sold on the spot, but it improves both in strength and flavour, in proportion to a certain age. For it is a great mistake to imagine that wine cannot be too old. There is a time when wine, as well as men, arrive at maturity; after which, wines, as well as men, lose some part of their original vigour;

for

for though they give you wines to taste of an hundred years or more, it must be observed, that as they sell great quantities every year from their large reservoir tons, so they as constantly fill them up annually with new wines. If, therefore, you send to *Frankfort* for the best Rhenish wine, not for Hock, in a few years you will have Hock in your cellar at half price. It is inconceivable what a variety of excellent wines this country and Hungary produce, the latter very little known; all of which are superior to French, or Spanish wines, except, perhaps, Burgundy and Champagne of the first growth in good years; for who can doubt but that Hungarian wines must be excellent, when it is considered that *Tokay* is the produce of a high mountain in that kingdom, and that what we sometimes taste at the first tables, is not of the first growth, for *all that* is sent to the Emperor. The wine of *St. George Ausbruch* is also a most delicious wine, and very little inferior to

the second class of Tokay. This wine is made in the same manner as the Italians make that called *Lachrymæ Christi*. But our English wine-merchants having their own factors settled at the ports of France, Spain, and Portugal, they seemed determined that their countrymen should drink according to their interest, rather than their own *gout*.—It is a great mistake to imagine that the wines in Germany are apt to create the gout; they may, it is true, be unfit for those who have the gout, or the seeds of that disorder in their constitution; but in sound bodies, it is more likely to prevent than to promote a gouty habit. In Champagne, where the wine of the country is constantly drunk, there are few or no gouty people; and *real* Champagne is a very wholesome wine.—Mr. Douglas says there is no country in the world, which produces such a variety of excellent wines as Hungary, and that he was told at *Vienna* of an entertainment given to the Empress Queen, at *Presburgh*, by an Hungarian

Hungarian nobleman, where above an hundred different wines were produced of the growth of that country. Some of the common wines, says he, are excellent of their kind, and are sold very cheap, particularly the *Buda* wine, which is very like Burgundy, and perhaps equal to it. A German writer says, that a great quantity of this wine was sent to England, in the reign of James the First, over land to Breslaw and Hamburgh, and that it was the favourite wine of the Court. The *Sexard* wine is strong, and deep coloured, like the wine of Languedoc; this wine on the spot costs only five *cruutzers*, or two-pence halfpenny a bottle. *Sexard* is on the *Danube*, between *Buda* and *Esset*. Now you, who are young and rich, and not behind hand, as most men of fortune are, might get into your cellars the new wines of Germany and Hungary, and find that pleasure and comfort in drinking them with your friends many years hence, at half the price you must then pay

for adulterated, and perhaps unwholesome stuff. *Pliny*, and all the ancients, preferred wine in the middle age, and I will drink your health within this half hour, in claret not above four years old ; such wine, that could I drink it constantly, I think I should be some years longer an *earthly* wine *bibber* than will be my lot. But I entreat you to think seriously of a matter of such importance to your health, and convenience to your purse, as the wines of Germany and Hungary.

I am, &c,

P. S. At an inn, with good wine, and good cheer, there I am often reminded of the following lines of poor Shenstone :

*Who'er has travelled life's dull road,
Where e'er his various tour has been,
May sigh to think, how oft he found
His warmest welcome at an Inn.*

LETTER

L E T T E R XXV.

BRUSSELS.

NOTHING will strike the eye of an observing stranger with more surprize in this city, than to see on a navigable river, more than an hundred miles from the ocean, such a number of large high-masted vessels, of various constructions, lying before the town; the navigable canals and rivers throughout all the Low Countries, are indeed wonderful. Some progress of inland navigation has been successfully made in England; but yet the nation at large do not seem to know the astonishing advantages which would arise to the kingdom, if it were more general. I can therefore, no better enforce the truth of what I recommend, than by giving you some extracts from *Monf. de La Lande's Canaux de la Navigation,*

gation, and particularly his account of the grand canal of Languedoc, not sufficiently known to us Britons, It was first projected by *Mons. de Bonrepos*, engaged by the great Minister *Colbert*, and supported by *Lewis* the XIVth. *Mons. de Bonrepos* was so sanguine in the execution of this wonderful atchievement, that he was willing to take all the expences upon himself, and his efforts were crowned with success. The work was begun in 1665, and the canal was navigated on the 15th of March, 1681. Twelve thousand men worked 16 years constantly upon it, and before *Mons. de Bonrepos* died, which was in the year 1680, the harbour of *Cette*, where the canal joins the Mediterranean sea, was formed, and the reservoir of *St. Feriol*, the aqueduct of *Repudre*, the bason of *Narouse*, and the astonishing arched vault of *Malpas* were completed. This canal is one hundred twenty-two thousand four hundred and forty-six fathoms in length, from the mouth of the lake *Thau* to the sluice of the

the *Garrone* at *Toulouse*, where there are above an hundred basons, which form sixty-two sluices; it has sixty feet at its surface, and the water is always six feet deep. The navigable boats draw but five feet, but they are frequently loaded with an hundred tons. Two hundred thousand pounds weight! The expence of this canal, was about sixteen hundred thousand pounds sterling. It costs one hundred thousand *petits ecus** yearly, to keep it in order; but its profits are more than double that expence.

Monf. de La Lande says, that a waggon with six horses, and two drivers, carries between two and three thousand pounds weight, and observes that a single boat, navigated by two men, loaded with two hundred thousand pounds weight, is the saving of two hundred men, and six hundred horses. The number of waggons in France, says he, are above twenty thousand; and

* Half crowns.

supposing

supposing that each waggon is drawn by two horses, and conducted by one man, he concludes that forty thousand horses, and twenty thousand men, are employed to raise the price of all that the earth produces, and to spoil the roads; which require an hundred thousand men to keep them in repair. *Monf. de La Lande* then shews, that to feed a single horse, the whole crop of ten or twelve *arpens* (acres) of ground is consumed, and proves past a doubt, the ruinous consequences of too great a number of wheel carriages. But to such Englishmen who do, or who it is hoped may, turn their thoughts this way, the book of *Monf. de La Lande* on this subject, is earnestly recommended to their serious attention. The reader will find all this illustrated in a clear and judicious manner, in the work itself. But what I have extracted from it will be sufficient to shew the wisdom of the French government, and to administer admonition to *our* superiors, and fellow-citizens; and to evince
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the incontestible advantages of navigable rivers and canals, in every country, where Nature has rendered an inland navigation practicable and easy. I have passed upon this canal, and that passage taught me, no more to wonder at the great works carried on by the Romans, than to admire those of the last and present century. The *Pont du Gard* near Nîmes, the amphitheatre at Nîmes, and the *Maison Quarée*, are baubles, when compared to the canal of Languedoc ; projected and carried into execution by the IMMORTAL RIQUET DE BONREPOS, from whose profound knowledge of *Geometry* and *Hydraulics* this great work was began, and he had the satisfaction before he died, in 1680, to see it perfected.

L E T T E R XXVI:

ANTWERP.

IT is very singular, that Antwerp, a few miles distance only from Brussels, differs as much in the laws by which it is governed, as it does in the manners of the people.— At Brussels, *all is French*, at Antwerp, *all is Dutch*! Which of the two, with respect to the people, is best, I will not pretend to determine; but with respect to the laws, Antwerp bears all the credit and honour due to humanity. That barbarous and tyrannic custom of secretly trying criminals, destroying their bodies, and confiscating their property, in all the other provinces of the Austrian Netherlands, and France, does not prevail in this city*. The criminal and
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* Perhaps this is the reason, why Antwerp has produced more men of genius than any other city in this country. Here the men had *liberty to think*, and it appears
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the accuser are brought face to face, in open court, before the *Bourg Mestres* and two or three *Echevins*, and criminals are even allowed two council to plead for them. If the *question* be put, the punishment must be in the presence of two *Echevins*; and if the prisoner be acquitted, he is instantly discharged: if guilty, he is executed or punished the next day: But only a moiety of his property is forfeited; the other goes to his wife and children, or nearest relations. Though I have more than once, in my confidence with you, mentioned the *question* being put, I doubt whether you know what sort of punishment that is, which is inflicted on a man *before* they know whether he be innocent or guilty! Whatever it be, it is a most shameful mode of proceeding; and the best account I can give of it is, that the supposed

by Rubens' letters, that a kind of perpetual motion was first made at Antwerp, and *Gemma Fusius* printed at this city in 1530, a method of finding the longitude at sea, by means of clocks or watches, and this was very soon after the invention of clock-work.

offender

offender is fixed on a frame, to which there are certain stretchers applied to his limbs, to draw them gradually beyond their natural extension and at the same time, drops of water are let to fall upon the breast, or some particular spot of the body, which, by repetition, become almost intolerable. Many years since, I knew an elderly officer, at Bath, whose proper height was, when standing erect, about five feet eight inches, yet he assured me, he could (and had often in his youth done it) so unlock his frame, and stretch his body, as to touch a six-feet standard; but as the operation, he said, was attended with great pain, I never asked him to perform it. But this is a proof, that a man may be so *wire-drawn* by force, and suffer extreme bodily pain, without any visible marks remaining, to shew what he had endured: I have seen the inside of gaols in my own country, and in this also. To be deprived of liberty, is a grievous punishment of itself, but to a man of feeling, to
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be under the controul of those unfeeling wretches, to whose custody prisoners are placed, exclusive of being a companion to so many sons and daughters of woe, is a grievous punishment alone, even for petty crimes, and what no man ought to suffer, in my opinion, for debt ; but he who has only seen the interior of British prisons, cannot have the least idea of the prisons here, and in France ; and as no Englishman, however innocent his life and manners may be, can be quite sure he may not be *compelled* to see them, it is to be hoped none will remove to reside constantly either in one or the other, who can possibly contrive to live at home. I have tried it more than once, but had I known what I tried, and the risk I run in the experiment, as well then as I do now, I would not have exchanged a certainty for an uncertainty ; for there is no other balance in the scale, but a bunch of large ripe grapes, instead of a green one ; and for which you must endure intolerable

heat in Summer, and be starved all the Winter; for a good fire is seldom to be seen in any house on the Continent; and when it is, two or three coxcombs always form a screen, made of their *broad bottoms*, between the company and the flame. This constant practice of *shewing their persons to advantage*, at the expence of common decency, is one of the fashionable *pieces of ease* most of our young travellers bring home with them, to shew that by going abroad they have picked up a degree of confidence sufficient to insult a whole room full of company with a *bon grace*. When any of these *fine gentlemen* appear to have, or fancy they have good legs, and can lay their swords over their left knee with a grace, they are convinced that every lady present is fallen in love with them, though in reality, perhaps, they are wishing them at the devil. A Frenchman, however, can commit these sort of *faux pas* in an easy and unrestrained manner, but I never yet saw an Englishman do it, without betraying

betraying that he did it with as much pain to himself, as to the insulted company; and with the awkwardness of a young actor, before he has got the better of the awe the audience lay him under. This is, however, an offence against good manners, which the ladies only can with propriety correct: For some of those people who foist their back-sides over a fierce fire, will do the same in the field: And what man of sense would risk his life against that of a coxcomb's?—I, however, intend to be even with them, by turning my back by one *manceuvre* to all their fires, and shewing my face very soon before your's.

In truth, my dear Sir, I have lately read a book (given to me by the benevolent Author) which has made me ashamed of my Continental excursions.—I visited PALACES and PLACES; he, PRISONS and DUNGEONS: he travelled to administer comfort to the unfortunate debtor and the wretched cri-

minal ; I, to gratify an idle curiosity. He penetrated into the interior parts of even the Spanish inquisition ; I trembled at the sight only of the exteriors. He seemed conscious, that a man in pursuit of virtuous actions had nothing to fear ; he hesitated not to visit the most miserable mortals, whether breathing the impure air of dungeons, or languishing under putrid fevers, or pestilential disorders, the sad consequences of such dreadful abodes ! There is not, Sir, a prison in Great-Britain, and but few in France, Spain, Germany, or Holland, that this good man has not visited in person !—and though he associated with so much sickness, sorrow, and sadness, he is returned to his native country, as he passed through others, in perfect health ! !

I have seen, both at home and abroad, monuments erected to perpetuate the memory of men who have waded through human blood, or *treacherous disguise*, to fame ;
but

but I have not yet seen a statue erected to the memory of

JOHN HOWARD, Esq.

A gentleman of ample fortune in Bedfordshire, who has employed it to the most noble and GOD-LIKE purposes—that of gladening the hearts of the wretched. Read, my dear Sir, the Travels of Mr. Howard; I know the goodness of your heart, and of your head too; but I assure you, his works will improve both, and that they have taught me to be ashamed of every page in mine, except this single one, which I hope he will excuse; I am sure you will thank me for making, in some instances, known to you one of the best men on earth, and the only man, I believe, of any country, who has employed his fortune, and exposed his person to the most imminent dangers, with a view of relieving and amending the condition of the most unfortunate men of all nations, and to point out to those whose duty it is, what they ought to do, to re-

medy the evils, and redress the intolerable grievances of the most miserable of all mortals; to many of whom their sentence, though it be death, is not so dreadful as the passage is to meet it!! Shut out from the light of the Sun, to breathe the most impure air, and at the mercy of the adamantine hearted gaoler (as many of these men are) they are often glad to meet the stroke of Justice; nor can I finish this letter without informing you, that this excellent and EXTRAORDINARY MAN, constantly builds a cottage every year on his own estate, and puts a poor family in possession of it, on express condition, however, that they attend divine service every Sunday at CHURCH, MASS, MEETING, or SYNAGOGUE. Thus you see his expanded and benevolent disposition is confined to no sect, nor any particular nation; but it is an honour to the isle of Britain, that such a speck as it is in the universe should have produced such a man; whatever disgrace
it

it may bring on *other individuals*, that he should find no other distinction to point out his virtues, than being known by the name of *Prison Howard*, yet *so distinguished*, I heard a *great man* characterise him!!!

I am, &c.

LETTER XXVII.

BRUSSELS.

IF you should meet in this country, as most probably you will, a little pert *Jew-looking* fellow, with a nose and a *finger too*, something like old Cervetto's, take care of him ;—I mean, take care to avoid him : Avoid his house, avoid his wife, and *avoid all the mean wretches*, who countenance so contemptible a fellow. To caution you, and the unwary part of my countrymen, to avoid the snares of the men in this, is a principal part of my present undertaking : I shall, therefore, relate a curious attempt, made at my purse, perhaps too at my person, by the *Nesey* of the *Païs-Bas* : he observed, that as I was a house-keeper, and within the first year of my residence, I might, by an edict of the Emperor's, have
within

within that year, all manner of household furniture come to me from England or France, duty-free; and therefore he desired I would give him permission to address a table-clock, he had bought at Paris, for his own use, to me at Brussels. I accordingly consented, and the clock, with some other things, got to his house, under the sanction of mine. Mr. *Nofey*, however, soon after informed me, that as I might have occasion for *other* goods from England, he had ordered *fourteen or fifteen* parcels to be inserted in the permit, instead of two or three, with a view, he said, to *save* me the trouble of a second application to the Custom-house; a circumstance I did not much approve, but as I did not intend to make use of it, I let it pass, though not unnoticed. Some time after, I received a letter by the post, from England, signed Longman and Broderip, musical instrument makers, in London, informing me, that they had received my order for an organ,

forte.

fortè-pianos music-books, cords, tuning-hammers, &c. &c. to a great amount, and that they would immediately have shipped the goods, but were doubtful whether the order was of my hand-writing, and that they had shewed the letter to Messrs. Hoare, who were of opinion, that the letter was not of my writing. You may imagine my surprize, for I knew nothing of those persons, but as respectable in their great line of business; I therefore desired they would send me the original letter, and be assured, that it was a wicked attempt to impose upon them as well as upon me. The letter was sent, beginning, *My dear Sirs*, and signed with my christian and surname! The hand-writing was no more like mine, than a jew's-harp is like a violoncello.— The letter had the post-mark of Ghent upon it, and I traced the *fiddling scoundrel* from this town to that, on the very day which bore the post-house date thereon: but as an English doctor of divinity, seventy-six years of

of age, and a British Peer, are both clear he is not the person I *took him for*, I only took my leave of him and them too; but I found soon after, he made some other attempts in the *musical way*, which procured him a *tuning*, that cracked his *cranium*, lowered the *dorsum* of his nose, and sent this *Pere de Adagio* (so he calls himself) in Cromartic lamentations, to get an *emplastrum* from the hands of his artful wife *; it is not musical instruments alone, however, that *Nofey* deals in; he is a haberdasher of corn, wine, and oil; watches, or rings; flesh and fowl; in short, (*pig-meat excepted*) he is a dealer in all things, and in *all ways*. He was born in Italy, educated in Holland, toadeater to a metamorphosed D——s in England, and the bosom friend and companion of my cousin *Dr. Dick*, of

* This *jewel* of a *Jewess* was educated under a certain, *now done-up Duchefs*; and lived some years in the house of an eminent artist in the painting way, now in India.

Wiltshire; a good hand at christening of bastards, or defending of Jews; and who is fond of spending his time any where, but where his duty to God, and to his parishioners, should keep him.

I am, &c.

LETTER

L E T T E R XXVIII.

BRUSSELS.

I HAVE your letter upon my table; wherein you tell me, that, from the reiterated entreaties of the younger part of your family, you are actually in the contemplation of a design to pass a Winter upon the Continent; and, at the same time, desire me to give you my opinion as to the eligibility of Brussels for your place of residence.

I shall not enter into the trifling minutiae of comparative expence between London and this place; your fortune has raised you above the misery of such an enquiry; nor shall I fill four pages with an account of amusements that are not worth four lines. To yourself these things are nothing; as for
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the rest of your family, novelty would make them every thing. But to my purpose.

Brussels is a large handsome town, and the upper part of it possesses some magnificent features; the public walks are elegant, the ramparts are extremely pleasant, and the environs exhibit a varied scene of splendid cultivation. I need not tell you, that it is the residence of the Governors-General of the *Austrian Netherlands*, who maintain a court in ease and elegance; and to which the *King of Great Britain*, though without any the least apparent necessity, sends a residential representative. There is a French comedy throughout the year, with *ridottos*, concerts, &c. throughout the Winter. The post comes from England as regularly twice a-week as winds and waves will permit; and I have very frequently received letters from London very early on the fourth day. These advantages naturally induce many of our countrymen, whom the impulse of curiosity, domestic

domestic imprudence, or the frowns of fortune, have urged from their native shore, to reside in this city ; and I do assure you, that for an English family, this circumstance alone is the ultimate and insurmountable grievance of a *Brussels residence*.

I shall not anticipate your feelings on this assertion, but relate the facts as they are, and the disagreeable circumstances which will befall every one who remains for any time in this place, and enters into a social intercourse with the British part of it.

The English here consist of the following classes ; with a few exceptions only :

1. Ruined or deranged nobility.
2. Ditto - - - gentry.
3. Persons of small fortunes.
4. Ditto, who having but little fortune to give their children, are resolved to give them a good education ; which they believe to consist of French, dancing, a tincture of foreign

foreign manners; all which may be obtained upon much more moderate terms than in England.

5. Young men on travelling excursions.

6. The unfortunate and the indigent.

7. Now and then a family of good fortune venture upon a Winter here ; but I never heard of one who did not quit the place with more than common dissatisfaction.

Indeed I know one instance of a London bankrupt, of infamous character, who has contrived to set up a sort of trade here, and by giving credit to one or two needy English families of rank, and keeping a convenient house, has erected himself into consequence, and finds admittance where honest men and gentlemen are received with coolness. *Vide Nosè.*

Such are the characters that compose the little British colony of this place. It might indeed be supposed that one cause, operating
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in a greater or less degree upon them all, would annihilate the nonsense of empty distinction; assimilate them to each other by one common tie, induce them to live as it were under the same roof, and to form one general, friendly, and uninterrupted society. Such a society might be arranged without difficulty, in which not only the comforts, but some of the elegant pleasures, might be enjoyed at a small expence. But truth presents a very different picture; and it is my duty to copy the original as it exists, and not to give you such a one as my heart might wish to see in its place.

The nobleman whom ruin has grafted upon the Continent; still plays with the baubles of birth and title, and does not forget the distant bow and uninviting smile of more prosperous days; while the man of inferior rank, but of independent spirit, whose fortune may not be so large, but whose debts are much less, returns the super-

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cilious

cilious civility, and openly condemns the servile insolence that offends him.—Others, while they flatter superior rank, and are, in reality, proud of its notice, think that they redeem their meanness, by telling what they see, or observing upon what they hear at their great visits, and aid the general disapprobation, by adding a few gentle whispers to the tale of calumny. In short, in this little cohort of ruined or oeconomic nobility, gentry, &c. &c. there is a continual exhibition of folly, to say no worse, to which my long experience of the world was wholly a stranger; the figures are here more distinct, and therefore seen with greater perspicuity. In a croud you have but an imperfect view of any individual who may compose a part of it; but here as the space is not filled, you see every figure at full length, and may examine all its proportions with ease, and at your leisure.

You will naturally perceive, that, according to different circumstances and situations,

tions, little parties are formed, who, instead of promoting the ends of friendly society, fulfill all the violence of political associations. But this is not all; for though the individual members of each party may unite for particular purposes of amusement and pastime, they all most cordially abuse and calumniate each other. In short, all public conversation is little else but tittle tattle and scandal; and all private individual conference is whispering complaint, and secret resentment.

There is, however, a line of distinction, which, by many of our amiable country-folks, is considered as conclusive; and that is, *the being present at Court*. Now I will venture to assert, that such riff-raff English have been admitted there, as to take away all idea of honour from such a ceremony. Nevertheless, it has proved a groundwork of no small pride to several who should know better wherein the dignity of an Eng-

lish gentleman consists. I do not believe, that besides the British Minister, and two or three more families of fashion, there is a single English subject who now attends the levee of their Royal Highnesses, who has ever been present at that of his Britannic Majesty*.

As for the women, there are of them who attend the Winter balls of the Brussels Court, that never advanced farther at St. James's, than to see, beneath the arm-pit of a beef-eater, the Sunday procession of our Royal Family to and from the Chapel-royal. Some of these poor people are driven almost to starvation, in order to furnish the necessary decorations of a Court appearance; though, for the comfort of their purse, and the consolation of their stomachs, it requires nothing more than the common dress of

* Since the writing of this letter, I am informed, that the Archduchess has desired the British Minister to present no persons whatever to her Court, who have not been presented at the Court of St. James's

genteel life *. The condescending disposition of their Royal Highnesses has exerted itself so far as to invite such people as these to a dinner; when, for want of manners and language, they exhibit a scene distressing to every body, and every thing but their own pride, which receives a new, inconsiderate puff from the honour they have obtained, and produces an additional daub of *rouge* on future occasions. Hence it is, that persons who do not frequent the Court, and are *honestly fulfilling the prudent objects of a cheap continental residence*, are considered by

* Two antiquated ladies, *late of the Pump-room, Bath*, are of this number, without a fortune to bear it, or a word of the language to support it; they were presented! It was very cold weather, and as the *weather* it always a subject for strangers to begin with, the Archduchess observed, that it was very cold, and repeated the words *bien froid*, two or three times over, lest they did not understand her. At length, one of the ladies, believing that the Archduchess asked them to *stay dinner*, and that it was a nice fry they were to participate of, curtsied, and replied, that whether it was *fried or boiled*, so they had the honour of dining at Court, it was quite equal to them! The Archduchess *did not cry* at this *eclaircissement*.

these unnatural courtiers, and courtiereffes, as beneath their notice, and unworthy of their attention. " They are people we know nothing of—we never saw them at Court—they must be nobody!"——Here is another source of pique, abuse, and resentment.

Were you determined, my friend, to pass a Winter here, you would bring with you every object that could awaken the envy, ill-nature and malice of most of the English established here before you. Your companions would be affluence, understanding, character, and two beautiful daughters.—Those young ladies, whose personal charms however transcendant, form the least part of their merit, would, by the lustre of their beauty, the elegance of their manners, the variety of their accomplishments, and the extent of their information, make the fairest of their transmarine countrywomen hide their diminished heads; and of course call
forth

forth every secret effort of their malice *; and it would be very unpleasant to such feelings as theirs, to be the objects of a malicious spirit, however vain and ineffectual its utmost exertions must prove on their subject. To show politeness to every body, would be to please a very, very few, and offend the multitude; and to enter into the miserable distinctions which, from various quarters, would be recommended to you, is not in your disposition;—so that you would leave the ease, the elegance, and the abundant satisfaction of your own home, to be placed in a nest of British hornets. They would not, indeed, be able to sting you; but your humanity would be wounded in seeing their malicious efforts to sting one another.

* We have two sisters of our own country here, so *high born*, and *high bred too*, that it would be almost petty treason to be seen in the same walk with them; one is a beauty it is true, and woe be to the father, or to the mother, who brings a beautiful daughter to Brussels; it would be safer to insult the Host, than to commit such a sin against beggared and banished nobility. A worthy Baronet, who resides constantly at Brussels, has been guilty of this unpardonable offence. Miss O'C——ll, is young, elegant, accomplished, and beautiful.

The man of philosophic cast and character may live here in great comfort, and see, with compassion, the war of those petty passions which do not ruffle the composure of his life; but your object is variety, novelty and amusement, and these social enjoyments are essentially requisite. Among those of your own countrymen you will find little to your satisfaction; and the best society of the natives affords nothing but one uniform, unvaried course of ceremony and cards.

The prepossession in favour of Brussels, as a place of education, has already been, and will I fear continue to be very unfortunate to many an English miss. Parents, of little fortune, frequently bring their daughters here to acquire common accomplishments at a cheap and easy rate*; and

* The peace, however, has lessened the emigration to this place; a provincial French town furnishes cheaper and better means of exterior education.

if common accomplishments alone were acquired all might be well; but it often happens in the carnival, that the Flemish nobility, who are disposed to form groupes of characters, either for balls or public processions in the street, &c. &c. cannot find a sufficient number of their own class and country to make up the show. *From a mere dearth*, therefore, and *to fill the gaps* of these entertainments, the English young ladies are invited. Proud of this little distinction, they are arrayed in all their finery, and find themselves elevated at once from the common society of their own station, to the company of Dukes, Princes, Marquisses, Counts, Viscounts, Barons, Chevaliers, &c. &c. Neither they, poor things, nor their mothers can reason upon the business; the vanity of the moment bears away every thing before it. They are raised they know not where; and, by a continuation of these subservient honours, they acquire notions, to say no worse, beyond their situation; and
some

some of them have returned to England improved *beyond all expectation.*

From this little unexaggerated history, you will discover what sort of air is breathed at Brussels. If, instead of being the object of this letter, you were actually on the other side of my table, I would amuse you with an account of curious disputes, public accusations, hysteric fits, with threats of employing husbands to sustain the quarrels of their wives, and of urging fathers to revenge the insulted beauty of their daughters, &c. but I have said more than sufficient to prevent you from making Brussels the place of your next Winter's residence. One word more, and I have done.

The people of this country do not respect us. And how should they?—A very respectable and well-informed neighbour of mine, assured me, that ever since he was settled at Brussels, which is upwards of
thirty

thirty years, the English residents there, whether more or less, were always at bitter variance one with each other; and he expressed no uncommon surprise, that a people so universally esteemed for their knowledge and good sense, should, when they come abroad, take so much pains to convince foreign nations, that they have neither one nor the other*. But so it is;—and the only period of my life, when I could not stand a-tiptoe at the idea of being an Englishman, was since I became an inhabitant of *Brussels*.

I have often advised the English traveller never to frequent foreign inns that were kept by his countrymen; and I now must add a caution to all English families who mean to settle, for any time, upon the Continent, never to pitch their tents among the little continental colonies of British subjects.

* Dr. C——n,

Your

Your humanity will lead you to wish that I may have coloured my picture beyond Nature ; but you may be assured, that my humanity has softened every tint. I have obeyed your commands in this business, as I shall every other in which you may think proper to employ me, with that truth and sincerity which dictates the assurance of my being

Your most faithful

affectionate, &c.

LETTER

L E T T E R XXIX.

BRUSSELS.

INSTEAD of giving you the history of a pert, but rather pretty, New-York milliner, *who married well, as the saying is,* and who has been for some time past figuring away at our little Court here; I shall treat you with a specimen of elegant poetry, from the pen of a British-born lady, now on this side of the water; a lady whom I have admired for the goodness of her heart, the elegance of her person, and the genius of her head, even from a child. I do not know whether she has been presented at Court or not; but I know, that when you have read the following specimen of her poetical talents, you will wish to be presented to her; and yet I fear I shall not be permitted to have, that honour, by publishing

ing

ing what I must own was surreptitiously obtained. But having escaped detection in committing petty larceny, I cannot withstand committing this felonious publication of it ; well knowing, that were I tried by a jury of poets, and you the foreman, I should be *recommended to mercy*, though found guilty. Having fairly owned the truth, however, I hope to obtain forgiveness in setting before you, Mrs. Co—'s Looking-glass ;—a glass into which few ladies look for the same good purposes, and in which you may see the reflection of her soul.

THE
LOOKING - GLASS

AND

ORANGE TREE,

By Mrs. C——K S.

IN an apartment where expence
Appeared in full magnificence,
A looking-glass of neatest taste,
Within the middle pannel plac'd,
Gather'd from Sol's meridian blaze
Th' assemblage of his scatter'd rays,
And shot (in borrowed splendor bright)
Across the room—a flood of light.
High on a stand of sattin wood,
An orange tree obliquely stood;
Whom thus, of fancy'd power possess'd,
The self-conceited glass address'd:

“ By my kind influence behold,

“ How fair thy tender buds unfold;

“ Which, but for my all-fost'ring ray,

“ Their beauties never would display.

“ Should not such gay expanded bloom,

“ Such pleasing verdure, high perfume,

“ Thy

" Thy mind with grateful rapture raise,
" To render some return of praise,
" Such as may speak both love and awe,
" Left I my influence withdraw."

" Nought can thy judgment more misguide
" Than pride," the orange tree replied ;
" But for that passion, thou wou'dst know,
" I nothing to thy influence owe ;
" All the perfections which you name,
" From yonder GLORIOUS ORB I claim,
" The same whose partial beams I see,
" Shine with such radiance on thee ;
" And but for whose imparting light,
" Thou had'st remain'd as dark as night.
" Then scorn not the advice I give,
" With gratitude those beams receive ;
" But think not any merit thine,
" Who only by reflection shine.

" If to thy happy lot 'tis given,
" To be the instrument of Heaven,
" Reflect that thou canst nought dispense,
" But that which thou receiv'dst from thence."

Having

Having now made you a *receiver of stolen goods*, and equally criminal with the thief, I will own to you, that I thought I might as well suffer for a sheep as a lamb, and therefore stole another ; and I dare say you will go *snacks* with me in

T H E

O A K A N D T H E R I V E R.

A RIVER which, from side to side,
Rush'd forward, an impetuous tide,
Which scarce its verdant banks contain'd,
Amidst hoarse murmurs thus complain'd :

“ Me, wretched ! whose hard fate decrees
“ Such an unhappy destiny,
“ For ever as I flow to find
“ Nature throughout her works unkind,
“ My banks no verdure doth adorn,
“ But 'midst discolour'd grass and corn,
“ Mis-shapen trees their aspects rear,
“ And falling battlements appear ;
“ While yonder brook, those flow'rs among,
“ Thro' smiling valleys winds along,

R

“ With

“ With lofty elms the borders crown’d,
 “ And verdure flourishes around.”

An Oak which many a year had stood,
 With branches pendant o’er the flood,
 Concern’d, its leafy honours shook,
 And thus the impetuous stream bespoke :
 “ While you regard with envious eyes
 “ Those beauties, and your own despise,
 “ And thus ungratefully disgrace
 “ Us stately trees, of ancient race,
 “ The blame which you have falsely thrown,
 “ With justice rests with you alone,
 “ Whose turbid motion makes appear
 “ Things the reverse of what they are.
 “ Behold those domes majestic rise,
 “ Whose turrets seem to reach the skies,
 “ Where not th’ exactest eyes can see
 “ Any mis-shapen imag’ry.
 “ The verdant grass, and flow’rets fair,
 “ Few banks can with your own compare;
 “ That envied brook which as it flows,
 “ Each object’s just proportion shews;
 “ Those flow’ry vales and smiling skies,
 “ From all internal calmness rise :

“ In

" In you much charms can ne'er be seen,
" Till you become like that—serene.
" If happiness you wish to find,
" Let gentleness possess your mind."

Now, my dear Sir, having *returned* the
stolen goods a little injur'd, I own, by the
hasty package, I throw myself upon the
mercy of the fair author :

For, " to her happy lot is given,
" To be the instrument of Heaven."

I am, &c.

L E T T E R X X X .

BRUSSELS..

A S I am at a place which is the *fag-end*, or, if you do not approve of that expression, the first step of the *diplomatic ladder*, I shall trouble you at present, for want of a better subject, with such reflections as have occurred to me on the *British diplomatic representation* *.

Governments that have any regard to their own honour, or that of the nation over which they preside, will pay a more than

* The Court of Brussels is not that of a sovereign Prince.—The *Archduchess* and *Duke of Teichen* are Governors-General of the Low Countries, by the nomination of the *Emperor*, who is the Sovereign.—The real business, therefore, when there is any between *Great-Britain* and the *Austrian Netherlands*, must be arranged at *Vienna*, by his Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary at that Court.—The *Consul at Ostend* is sufficient for all the purposes of immediate national business.

common

common attention to the abilities and character of those men whom they select to represent their Sovereign at the Courts of foreign Princes. The antients were most scrupulously attentive to the circumstances of this employment, in which they thought the honour of their name as well as the interest of the state was involved. They, therefore, never cloathed any but the most able and virtuous men with the dignified character of Ambassador. The most politic nations of succeeding ages have followed their example; and even in our day, Great Britain is *alone* distinguished for suffering ignorant, inexperienced, and ruined people, to be among the numbers of its foreign, residential Ministers. A French Minister is seldom chosen for any other reason than approved qualifications for his trust.—To be a bankrupt at home, or so infamously vicious that he cannot be decently protected in his own country, rarely recommends a man to foreign employment in any government but our own.

In the appointment of a foreign Minister, character, talents, information, independence, manners, and a perfect knowledge of the French tongue, at least, should be considered as necessary qualifications.

Without the natural importance of personal character in a foreign Minister, his nation is in the highest degree disgraced. Foreigners must either suppose that we have no character ourselves, or that we are very indifferent about it, by such a nomination ; and foreign Courts have a right to consider themselves as insulted, when a person who would be thought unworthy of filling a place in his own Court, is sent to possess an honourable station in theirs.

If a Minister does not possess the necessary abilities, how is he to execute the functions of his employment, by supporting the rights of the Crown he represents, and preserving that chain of alliance and treaty unbroken,
whose

whose uninterrupted strength may be essential to those distant national interests, which he is appointed to superintend, protect, and promote?

Though he may be blessed with talents equal to his station, he will not be able to apply his powers with effect, if he has not acquired a store of political information, by which he may be able to form a right judgment of the concerns and interests of his own country, as they may be compared or connected with those of other nations.

By *independence*, which is a most necessary ingredient in the composition of a foreign Minister, I would not be supposed to mean, exclusively, a large independent fortune, but rather that *independent spirit* which ennobles every station, prevents the possessor of it from sullying the honour of his public or private character, and preserves him from those temptations which, in the trying mo-

ments of personal exigency and distress, it is so difficult to resist.

Elegant and winning manners, which Lord *Chesterfield* denominates the *art of pleasing*, are of wonderful efficacy in all the operations of life; and are most essentially necessary to that character which is now before me.—The *French* possess this quality in a high degree; and from that, among other accomplishments, they may derive their acknowledged superiority in the different Courts of *Europe*.

It may appear singular, perhaps, that I should suppose such an absurdity as the appointment of a person to the charge of a foreign Minister, to whom the *French tongue*, at least, is not familiar; but I really could name a *British Plenipo*, who, though he has a *French master* in constant attendance, is not qualified to hold a common conversation, without a most distressing perplexity, in that necessary and universal language.

Now, my dear Sir, having given you my poor opinion of the consideration which should actuate Government in the nomination of foreign Ministers, I shall proceed to hint at the conduct which such a representative of majesty ought to adopt, in order to support the honourable station to which he is promoted.

It becomes him to preserve the dignity of character, requisite in a person who is named to represent a great Sovereign and a great people. For this end, he should turn his back with disdain on the *society of low, base, or infamous persons*, and direct his friendly regards to those of real merit and approved worth. All his actions should bear the stamp of an honest and noble mind.

If in the ordinary exercise of his office, there is any duty of a foreign Minister more requisite than another, it is that of manifesting, upon every occasion, all possible respect

spect and veneration for the character of the Monarch whom he represents, as well as for that of the Sovereign at whose Court he resides. His eyes should be for ever turned from their imperfections ; he should see nothing but their great and good qualities.

Whatever his private sentiments may be of men and measures at home, he should now get rid of his former bad habits, and never express himself, or encourage any miserable emissaries he may have about him, to speak against the Government which he serves.—In all the changes and chances of domestic politics, he should preserve one sober track of expression, and keep the greatest possible distance from party rancour and violence. Nor in case of any delay in the payments of his salary, should he expose the temporary distress of his master's purse.

He should manifest a ready attention to his countrymen, whether they visit him *en passant* or are his resident neighbours.—It is not in their society, at least, that he should play the great man, affect an idle consequence, and betray an unequal pride.

He should maintain a certain reputable hospitality, and not send his guests hungry from his table, or make the tardy payments of his salary an apology for a miserable œconomy in *one article*, when he or his family exercise every species of extravagance in every other.

Reform is the favourite and fashionable idea of your present political world; and if you were to begin with the *Corps Diplomatique*, the first advance would be very encouraging.—By annihilating the embassies that are useless, and turning the Ministers Plenipotentiary into Residents, in all the inferior Courts, a very considerable saving might be made,

made, and several thousands a year be kept at home, that are consumed without answering any end, to say no worse, in foreign countries.

Oliver Cromwell was at a very trifling expence in foreign Ministers; and he was perfectly well acquainted with the foreign affairs of his day. In *Queen Anne's* prosperous reign, this article amounted to little more than £.40,000 *per annum*. In Mr. Pitt's administration, when our country attained to the height of glory unknown to any other period or nation, the annual diplomatic expence did not exceed £. 50,000; and, at this moment, when the patriot cry denounces ruin and bankruptcy—when we have not had time to breathe from the distresses of a war, *in which* we were but ill served in this department, and *by which* the resources of supernumerary expence have been so greatly curtailed—at a period when the nation rests all its hopes on the æconomical

mical wisdom of Government, the pay of foreign Ministers amounts to *ninety-six thousand pounds per annum*.—But this is not all; for notwithstanding the cruel expence I have just stated, an observing English traveller has the mortification to see, that, from the lowest ^{Consul} ~~Council~~, in the most insignificant maritime town, to the highest order of foreign Ministers, the French have in abilities, industry, activity, prudence, national zeal and personal consequence, a most decided advantage over us.

At a time when every nerve must be strained to restore our importance to credit in the eyes of Europe, the British Government should exert a more than common attention to the character of its foreign Ministers.—But this department of the state does not seem to be a subject of adequate consideration.—Instead of respectable talents, approved integrity, and personal consequence—domestic meanness, small estates, and
ruined

ruined fortunes are, sometimes, considered as sufficient qualifications for the diplomatic representation of our country. Thus the truth of *Rocheaucault* is established among us:—*Les rois font des hommes comme des pieces de Monoye: Ils les font valoir ce qu'ils veulent; et l'on est forcé de les recevoir selon leur cours, et non pas selon leur veritable prix.*

I am, &c.

LETTER

L E T T E R XXXI.

BRUSSELS.

THE last production of Mons. Voltaire's pen is a tract called *Prix de la Justice et de l'Humanité*. Every body knows the spirited conduct of Mons. Voltaire to expose the ignorance, superstition, and mal-administration of justice against such who were accused of violating the laws of the Romish church. The wide field he took, relative to the unhappy fate of the *Calas'* and *Sirvens'* families, is perhaps extensive enough almost to hide the deformities on the worst side of his portrait; and, when we have a Frenchman's *own word*, to shew that the French nation, in spite of that urbanity which is so very captivating, suffer the most odious and barbarous penal laws still to exist among them, what I have said before

before relative to the danger of Protestant families residing in Catholic countries, will, I hope and believe, prevent an infinite number of inconsiderate British families from leaving their native country, forsaking their religion, and placing themselves under the terrors and dangers of offending a church which cannot look upon them but with a watchful and an evil eye.

The account that Voltaire gives of the young men of *Abeville*, who were condemned in 1766, to have their hands cut off, their tongues pulled out, and then to be burnt alive, and which sentence was cruelly executed, for some irreverence shewn to a wooden image of the Virgin Mary, ought not to be forgotten. These indiscreet and giddy-headed young men were tried and condemned only by the judges of *Abeville*. But their sentence was confirmed by the TRIBUNAL at *Paris*, by a majority of *fifteen to ten!* and five executioners were sent

sent from Paris to perform the bloody deed with the utmost rigour. The day after this horrid execution, I passed over the *Grand Place* of that bloody city; and perceiving a heap of ashes, and that the post-boy turned almost short to avoid going near them, I asked him the cause. He replied, it was the ashes of some heretics who were burnt there yesterday!—I leave the reader to guess what my *Protestant feelings* were, when I found I was in a large and beautiful city, the whole inhabitants of which had been regaled the day before at an *auto de fé*: and yet at this day, a great number of Protestant English families dwell at *Abeville*!

In this same tract, Mr. Voltaire gives an account of a cloud of witnesses at Lyons, who swore they *saw the dead body* of a young woman who had been ravished and murdered: the depositions to this pretended fact were very numerous; and yet at length the Judges acknowledged, that no girl had been either ravished or murdered, nor any

dead body seen by the witnesses ! The case of *Monfieur de la Pivardiere* is still more extraordinary !—*Madame de Chauvelix*, his second wife, was accused of having murdered him in his own house. Two of his maid servants were witnesses ; and his own daughter heard him cry out, *God have mercy upon me !* one of the maids on her death-bed took the Sacrament, and declared before God, that her mistress had a design to murder her master ; others had seen many strong marks of guilt in the wife ; and some had heard the report of the pistol which finished him ! His death, however, was universally believed ; yet, at length, it appeared, that no person had been murdered, nor any gun or pistol had been fired ; for *Monf. de la Pivardiere* returned home ; but on returning, just as the Judges were about executing vengeance on his wife, they did not care to lose their progress, and therefore insisted upon it even to his *living face*, that he was *a dead man !* and it was eighteen months before

before *Monsf. de la Pivardiere* could convince the Judges that *he was still alive!*

Another instance Voltaire gives of a person named *Montbailli*, who, without either an accuser or a witness, was taken up by the tribunal at *Arras*, tried there in 1770, and condemned to have his hand cut off, then broke on the wheel, and lastly, to be burnt alive, for killing his mother. The sentence was carried into execution, and his wife would have been thrown into the flames with him as an accomplice, but pleading her pregnancy, the Chancellor of France, hearing of the iniquitous proceedings, reversed her sentence. "My pen," says Voltaire, "trembles in the relation of this infernal business; nor is there one year," says he, "that the gibbet or the rack is not stained with the blood of innocent and *unfortunate citizens*."—If then, my countrymen, *unfortunate citizens* fall innocent victims every year in France, where in France,

or where in any Catholic country, is a safe resting-place for strangers? No WHERE. Stay therefore at home, in these times particularly; it is a duty you owe your KING, and your INJURED COUNTRY. Both have been deeply wounded; nor can the wounds be ever healed, without the attendance and assistance of every individual. I own myself a criminal, and one who deserted my native country; but it was only to avoid the pain of seeing it in the hands of men who appeared too criminal for an honest man to abide with. They are removed; and therefore I am returned. We are now (I hope so at least) in a fair way of seeing the laws of the land, and the LIBERTY of the subject, no more invaded. When I went abroad, the *Habeas Corpus* Act was suspended; and he who had crossed the British Channel within six months, and who was not a friend to the wretch who has aggrandized his own family in proportion as he has diminished the glory of the empire, was, perhaps,

paps, safer in any country than his own.— But now, I will venture to pronounce it, with all the heavy taxes already laid upon it, and those which the present Minister must still lay upon us, to be the cheapest, the safest, and the most comfortable spot on the habitable globe. To convince my countrymen of this unquestionable truth, has been the chief cause of my troubling you and the public with such trite and commonplace observations, as the preceding letters contain; but if it in the least restrains that spirit which at present prevails among people of small fortune, of living on the Continent, under the false idea of œconomy, it is as much as I aim at. The frequent journies I have made to the Continent, where I have more than once been a settled inhabitant and housekeeper, have given me opportunities of seeing and knowing what *ground I stood upon*. Nay, I have even penetrated into Spain, the most superstitious kingdom on earth; and though I am returned in

safety, I would not, for any earthly consideration, make another excursion into the interior parts of that kingdom, in the manner I travelled in it in the years 1775 and 1776, being well convinced, that in every inland city, town, or hamlet, the bare suspicion of being a Protestant, and consequently *an heretic*, renders every Protestant in personal danger. A church struck by lightning, an earthquake, or the sudden death of a mule, an ass, or a goat, would, if it happened while a Protestant was in the town, or under the roof, be attributed to his presence, and his life might atone for it.

My horse was sick at a little hamlet, where I staid some time, at the foot of Montserrat; but I was thankful it was *my horse*, rather than my *host's mule*. Indeed I constantly visited his stable, pig-stye, and goat-herd; for I determined to move the minute I perceived *the devil was disposed to disturb the swine*, the ox, or the ass, or any thing that was his.

LETTER XXXIII.

BRUSSELS.

AS I find myself quite disqualified to furnish you with matter of entertainment from this city of vice and gaiety, accept, therefore, in good part, matter of another kind. You are under forty, and therefore I will not allow that you are past the age of danger, were you to make this city, as you propose, your next Winter's abode; for in that case, you would of course be presented to the little, but elegant Court held here by the Archduchess; the consequence of which is, that you must make afterwards a round of visits to all the noblesse who attend it, and who form that brilliant assembly. Your visits will all be punctually returned; for those strangers who are *young and rich*, will find a Prince, a

Duke, a Count, or a Baron, who will intimate to them, that by a little address, *or by his favour*, they may be admitted, if not a member, at least visitors among the GRAND SOCIETY. Now, as I have observed above, length of days only can qualify a man to see the springs and wheels which give motion to the machinery of this little world : professions of regard due to strangers, good breeding, artful flattery, fine women, sumptuous tables, are all thrown in the way of a young man of fortune, to cover the real cause of so much attention : now see him seated between a Duchess and a Countess, both possessing the charms of beauty, graced with the most easy and captivating French manners ; a noble repast before him, and the most delicious wines at his elbow ; thus placed, and being a *stranger*, the attention of the whole table appears to be employed to make him happy, and if in such a situation a young man of fashion, in a strange country, does not feel himself

himself

himself so, I am at a loss to guess where happiness is to be found ; for here he finds almost every passion of man gratified ; nor does he go to sleep without flattering himself, that he is in a fair way of being admitted to a *tête à tête* with one or more of the charming women, under the cover of whose *chaste hoops* he enjoyed such a happy evening. The next night, after the play is over, he meets the same agreeable society, and finds himself as much at home, and at his ease, as if he was at his manor house in Northamptonshire. In this situation the stranger, *who knows he is a very handsome young man*, no doubt forms some plan of *further happiness*, without suspecting that many of the party, who are not so rich as he is, would not dislike a draft upon his banker, or even a mortgage on *Cranbury Castle* ; and as both sexes constantly play in this country, it may be presumed *both understand it very well* ; Milord Anglois, of course, is one of the party ; and
if

if he wins of a lady, it gives him an opportunity of shewing *his good breeding* ; if of a Prince, or a Duke, why it is honour enough to have such great personages his debtors ; but if he loses, and it is ten to one but he does, he must pay directly : for every body here knows that an Englishman has so much money, that if it were not for Continental excursions, they could not tell what to do with it. Now, Sir, lest you should suppose this is an imaginary picture, sketched out without an original to copy from, I will come to a matter of fact. I found here a young gentleman of Ireland, of genteel appearance, of good address, and of easy fortune ; I found him a member of this grand society, and living in a great degree of intimacy with the first people. It seems upon *his first* arrival, that he lost, as most first arrivalers do, a considerable sum of money to a native of high birth, and of course paid it. At some distance of time they
 played

played again, and the stranger became the winner of a sum even greater than that which he had lost a year or two before ; but instead of being paid, he was informed by his antagonist, that he was not to receive his fortune as a younger brother, till the age of thirty, and therefore desired to be permitted to pay the debt by installments, and engaged the winner to give his word, that he would not let his brother know what had passed. The *Païs-Bas* Peer, however, never made good his engagements ; went to Paris, would neither answer letters, nor pay drafts made upon him ; and, therefore, having cancelled all former obligations, the stranger determined to lay the matter fairly open to his high and mighty brother, and did so ; but what was the consequence ?—He was asked, “ whether he did not know, that they “ were the first people of that country ; “ and was told that his brother wore a “ sword ! ”—and I believe it was intimated, that

that the doors of the brother's house were no longer open to the abused and ill-treated stranger. But finding that such *Pais-Bas hauteur* would not do, and that the young stranger wore a sword too, some mode of moderating matters was to be employed.—Another great man*, related to the former, then steps forward, *censures the conduct of the two brothers*, opens his doors wider than ever to the stranger, and softens him into more patience.—Now you will ask, but is he paid? No:—nor do I suppose he ever will:—is it not enough to have the honour of dining with a Prince, supping with a Duke, and dancing with a Duchess, without being paid a thousand pounds or two? for what could our countrymen do with their money, if it were not that the people of this are so obliging, as to put them in the way of disposing of it? every body here, even down to the beggars, know, that an Englishman has no other

* A certain *Buck Prince*.

way to make himself easy, but by bestowing his money to make them happy ; but as it is charity to give to the latter, and folly in the highest degree to play with the former, determine, my dear Sir, if they keep you company, it shall be for the sake of your company and conversation, not for the reversion of your fortune. I had the honour to be permitted to present John Duke of Marlborough's pistols to the Prince de Ligne ; the very pistols which the Duke wore in his saddle when he was hostile before the gates of this city ; in my next, I will send you a copy of his *Highness's* letter of thanks ; and shew you, that the consequence of losing your money at play, or attempting to purchase the favour or protection of the great men of this country by presents or good offices, terminate often fatally, and always unsuccessfully ; and that the only way to *deal* with them is in their own way, *i. e.* in smiles, bows, and civil words ; remembering always a Frenchman's

reply

reply to me, when I asked him why he was so civil to every body; "*Because,*" said he, "*it cost me nothing;*" but be assured, it will cost you **SOMETHING**, if you enlist under the *banner* of the high and mighty lords and ladies of the *Païs-Bas*.

I am, &c.

LETTER

L E T T E R XXXIV.

LIEGE.

EXCLUSIVE of what I have said of the danger a stranger may be exposed to on religious accounts, who wishes to make this country the place of his constant residence, he is liable also to many others. Assassinations are very common, particularly in and about Liege, a city as replete with vice as it is with inhabitants. You cannot remember, (but I can) when a villian there murdered Colonel Gumley; and though he was known to be the murderer, he neither fled, nor was he prosecuted: And I saw at Aix-la-Chapelle, a stranger lye dead by a pistol bullet; the dead body excited the curiosity of half the town; but I heard of no enquiry after the murderer!—In such a country, therefore, it is necessary to form
some

some connection with men of rank or power ; and under that idea, I was presented by a gentleman to the Prince de Ligne, who asked me to dine with him, and shewed me some other marks of attention ; and as he is a man of a particular turn, a turn I can no better describe, than by calling him the JACK SPENCER of the *Païs Bas*, a character you have often heard of, and one whom I had the honour to spend many happy days with, I thought I could not bestow John Duke of Marlborough's pistols better, than on the *Jack Spencer* of the *Païs Bas* *, a General Officer, and Governor of MONS.

What real impression this valuable present made on the Prince, I cannot say, but his own words in the following letter will dispose you, probably, to think as I did, that

* Exclusive of their being the highest finished and most beautiful pistols I ever saw, they were the very pistols which the Duke wore in his saddle, when he rode hostile before the walls of this city ; and they were ornamented with the Imperial Eagle, and family crest of his Grace.

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it was a very acceptable one ; yet such are the uncertainties of this life, that the consequence may be, that my own artillery may be turned upon me ; for I suppose his *Highness* is brave, though I am sure he is not generous, and will not take any *other* advantage *in arms*, than the use of those I gave him.

“ JE suis si pénétré de reconnaissance et
 “ de joye, Monsieur, qu'en attendant que
 “ j'aie vous temoigner l'une et l'autre, je
 “ ne puis m'empêcher de vous assurer que
 “ si le Pape m'avoit donné les clefs de S.
 “ Pierre, et même du Paradis, il ne m'au-
 “ roit pas fait autant de plaisir. Puissent
 “ les pistolets d'un grand homme me ren-
 “ dre aussi utile à l'Empire et L'Angle-
 “ terre. Puisse-je trouver dans ma vie un
 “ Hochstedt. J'ai trouvé en vous un ami,
 “ car je ne puis rencontrer une plus grande
 “ marque d'amitié. Vous m'en avez in-
 “ spiré, et de l'admiration aussi. Soyés
 “ persuadé

“ persuadé de la considération distinguée
“ laquelle j’ai l’honneur d’être,

Monfieur,

Votre très humble, et

très obeissant serviteur,

LE PRINCE DE LIGNE.”

“ Je ne quitterai jamais mes chers pistolets.”

Soon after the receipt of the above letter, the Prince sent a servant to inform me, that he would call at my house at a certain hour, and desired I would dine with him. He did so, but instead of taking me to his own hotel, conveyed me to the *Païs Bas* Club, where I found most of the first people of this country, all the foreign Ministers, and *one English nobleman*; and where I could hardly eat my dinner for the painful attention. Baron Hopp, the President, shewed me as a stranger; for it seems no stranger can be invited to this club, but by the President; and the Prince had desired Baron Hopp’s permission.

permission to ask me under his authority. After dinner Lord Torrington, *not then the British Plenipo*, was named President for the succeeding week; and as his family had more than once condescended to partake of such hospitality as my house afforded, and as, he had made a very *proper apology* for not asking me, or any body, to his, I was vain enough to expect, in a strange land, and among the first company, to whom I had been so introduced by a man of high rank, to have been *one* of the *two*, whom his Lordship as President, had a right to invite to the same table that day se'ennight; instead of which, he only took occasion to let me know that he had *heard of my elegant present to the Prince, and how happy it had made him*. What might have passed between him and the Prince on the same subject, I cannot say; but from *that day* the Prince never shewed me the least mark of his countenance or favour, and declined even getting me a key to open the park gate,

opposite my house, though I had given him what he thought more valuable than the *keys of the gates of Paradise*. I applied to him repeatedly by letter, to know who had *cut me up* with his Highness, or what I had done, or omitted to do, which had given him offence? but I never could obtain any thing in reply but a mere *perfflage* of words! I suppose *somebody* had told him, that I was not a proper person to be honoured with his future favours; and I am more inclined to think so, because Baron Hopp asked me to visit him, among other marks of attention, and yet never returned the visit which I made him the next day. I was probably asked to meet his Majesty's *Charge d' Affaires* at this club, with a view of seeing in *what light* I stood in the eyes of my *noble* countryman; and that was made clear enough *in theirs*. I afterwards met with a young Prince and Princess de Ligne at Spa, who were very polite to my family and to me, till they found that I was the
 person

person who had presented their father with the Duke of Marlborough's pistols, and *then* they, too, became equally shy ! but before I left that place, the Prince himself arrived, with the Comte d'Artois, and I had then an opportunity of an *éclaircissement*, and of asking the Prince in person what offence I had given him, or what injury had been done me, by sinister means, to deprive me of his countenance and favour. I shewed him how unjust it was to deny me that satisfaction ; observing, that I who had presented the pistols to him to give him pleasure, had in return an infinite deal of pain ; and that if he did not remove it, it would be an act of the highest injustice ; civil words were all the satisfaction I could obtain ; for my business was so compleatly done, that though I and my family had been asked to the magnificent breakfast given by Count Torfendorf to the Duke d'Artois, we were not asked to that given by the Prince de Ligne ! on the same occa-

sion. It is plain, therefore, there had been some DEADLY BLOW given me, but by what vile hand it was struck, I do not *certainly* know. I am sure, however, I did not merit it from any quarter, and least of all from that where *circumstances* led me most to ground my suspicion.

I am, &c.

LETTER

L E T T E R XXXV.

HERMITAGE, near BATH.

I WAS much disappointed in not finding you in London, as I passed through in my way hither from Dover. The first thing I did after landing there, was, to write to the Prince de Ligne, to inform him that I was now in the land of freedom and liberty, and therefore hoped he would permit me to publish his letters relative to those sentiments he entertained of me, and the attention he had permitted me to shew him, and what I thought due to me in return, as it might be of service to such of my countrymen who followed me, to know what they were to expect when they visited his; and hinted at some singular transactions, which had passed during my abode at Brussels. I have this minute received his

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answer;

answer ; but it is wrote in such a hand, that instead of copying it, I will translate it.

“ I GIVE you leave, Sir, to publish my
 “ two letters, on condition that you pub-
 “ lish also this third. All the pistols and
 “ *pistoles* in the world would not make me
 “ return those of the Duke of Marlborough.
 “ I had esteem enough for you to accept
 “ them ; I still have esteem enough for you
 “ to keep them. I told you, that if I met
 “ with the sword of Prince Eugene I would
 “ send it to you, that we might be even.
 “ It had been better you had dealt freely
 “ with me.—Will you accept of a present
 “ of another kind ? I shall readily oblige
 “ you. Send me your account of the Low
 “ Countries ; it will divert me, But the
 “ Prince of Aremberg, whom you men-
 “ tion in so unworthy a manner, in your
 “ letter full of malice, will not at all be
 “ pleased. I warn you of it ; and he will
 “ not make it pleasing to you. Spare a
 “ respectable

“ respectable nobleman, whom you alone
“ speak ill of. You will teach me nothing,
“ not even good manners. I never make
“ any visits, nor enter into altercations with
“ any one; and this is my last letter.

I am, SIR,

your very humble, and

very obedient servant,

Mons,
Aug. 31, 1783,

LE PRINCE DE LIGNE.”

“ P. S. However, Sir, although your
“ manner of behaviour in respect to myself
“ and relations, might reconcile my not be-
“ ing grateful, I am so alive to this senti-
“ ment, that, for fear of being offensive, I
“ offer you every service in my power.”

I find every thing in this country the
sweeter for having left it, save only the
abominable flavour of wine, which was
called good, and is, I believe, good port;
but time alone can bring me to relish
such a composition of brandy and black
berries.

berries. I have not lost the remembrance of *Mordecai Nofey's* good claret at Bruffels ; nor the price I might have been led into, in consequence of a forged letter written in my name to Messrs. Longman and Broderip. In England one may trust the honour of a respectable tradesman ; in France and Flanders, I never experienced a single instance of it ; and an English merchant, who has resided many years at Marseilles, assured me, that there was not a merchant in that great city, who would not only over-reach him if he could, but would boast also all over the town of having so done. To be a dealer in any thing is reckoned dishonourable in France ; therefore the tradesmen having *nothing to lose*, attend only to gain.

Your's &c.

LETTER

L E T T E R XXXVI.

I N reply to your last favour, I will readily own, that though I believe your cousin's tutor to be a very honest, a very sensible, and a very learned man; nevertheless, I think he is the most improper man I know to accompany him in his Continental tour. I never see him, that he does not instantly bring before my eyes that inimitable print of Mr. Henry Bunbury's, where the French *Aubergiste*, the young travelling Esquire, and his reverend tutor, are so nicely characterised. I see almost every day a young traveller, under the *care* of such a reverend academician; than which, in my opinion, he cannot travel with a worse companion. There are, indeed, many clergymen possessed of the knowledge requisite for such a trust; but they must have been at the *University*
of

of *Paris*, as well as that of Oxford or Cambridge, before they obtained it. But a mere parson, such as I in general meet with, is a litter, and an unprofitable expence. Had I a large fortune to give my son, he should visit Italy first, to catch the gravity of the Italian manners, and *then* lay upon it the polish of the French on his way home; he should not have a foreigner for his guide and tutor, however well qualified for the task he might be; as I am convinced no such man can be found, who would not consider what is most agreeable to himself, or his friends, rather than what is most fit and proper for his pupil. The travelling tutor to a man of fortune, should not only be a gentleman born, but a gentleman in breeding; a man of comely person, of graceful behaviour, good address, and a good scholar; but not a *mere scholar*; a man that has travelled much; a man of prudent, but good spirit, possessed of a cool temper, and one who had rather wave, with
prudence,

prudence, any misunderstanding, than maintain it too strictly ; a man of chearful conversation, and who possesses more sense than wit* ; and whose conduct of life should be such, that his pupil may attend to his advice, and follow his example ; he should have full power to return home whenever his pupil should attempt to shake off that authority and trust the parents of the pupil had reposed in him ; and never be a party or seem acquainted with any *irregularities which the hey-day of youth* may lead his pupil to partake of ; but above all, to restrain him from every sort of play, and the company, as much as possible, of improper women : few young men can resist either ; because both are so *nearly allied*, and both so dangerous and destructive. How easy would it be for a foreign tutor to profit by an improper marriage of his pupil ; or to gain, by winking at

* Nothing is so common as mere wit ; nothing is so uncommon as MOTHER WIT.

at the *wiles* of a gaming table ? But under the protection of such a governor as above described, it is certain that travelling is of infinite service to every young man ; and it is observable, that the greatest men the world has produced have been great travellers. Charles the Vth and Gustavus, King of Sweden, were both great travellers ; the first had been twice in England, twice in Africa, four times in France, six times in Spain, seven times in Italy, and nine in Germany ; the second, had travelled *incognito* into Holland, France, Italy and Germany, in his youth ; and therefore, sneeringly, said to Mareschal Breze, that he knew the way to Paris as well as to Stockholm. But surely no young Englishman should travel on the Continent before he has made the tour of his native country ; and such who have not, and make Paris their first foreign abode, must either be accompanied by a proper tutor, or be in imminent danger there, if they
are

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are not possessed of an uncommon share of mother's wit, and a knowledge of the world, which is almost impossible for a young man under age to have attained.

I am, &c.

LETTER

L E T T E R XXXVII.

YOU have often heard of the famous mountain doctor in Switzerland ; and therefore I shall give you some account of a *Lowland* doctor, no less extraordinary in *his way* ;—a Mr. Bogens, of Lovain, called the God of Legs. He was an illiterate under-bred man, but who had a nostrum to cure ulcers in the legs, and with so much success, that patients came to him from every part of the Continent ; and a friend of mine was present, when a young lady of fashion was taken out of a litter, which brought her from Perpignan for the benefit of this man's assistance ; nor was her journey unsuccessful, for she returned perfectly sound. Dr. Canvern, a physician of eminence at Brussels, and I believe Captain Bodens also, are happy witnesses of Monsr. Bogen's skill in this single branch of surgery.

But

But that which established his fame and fortune too, beyond contradiction, was the extraordinary cure he performed on the Prince Charles of Lorrain's leg, after he had tried all the surgeons of Paris, and the Low Countries, without benefit ; and after he had given, in pictures and snuff-boxes to various surgeons, to the value of five thousand pounds ; and yet he continued for many years a perfect cripple. At length somebody about the Prince's person mentioned the Lovain Doctor, and informed his Highness of the many extraordinary cures he had performed. Being sent for, and on examining the ulcer, he, in very rough unpolished language, said to the Prince, "*Zounds ! what is this all ? why, we will walk to-morrow !*" His rude manner, and his seeming ignorance, had almost determined the Prince to have dismissed him instantly ; for he thought it impossible a man who had not set his foot to the ground for some years should be able to walk the next

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day ;

day; yet he did walk the next day, and in a very short time after, was perfectly cured, and enjoyed eighteen years of life and health afterwards. Mr. Bogens is now dead; but his son, whom the Prince made his valet de chambre, is still living, and is equally qualified to perform the same cures; for neither father, or son, pretend to any chirurgical skill, farther than rolling the bandage, which he does in a most excellent and extraordinary manner. It seems that during a former war, a wounded German serjeant being quartered upon Mr. Bogens at Lovain, was treated by the family with so much humanity and kindness, that when he was able to join his corps, the serjeant, at taking his leave, lamented that he had it not in his power to make them some pecuniary recompence: "But," said he, "I will communicate to you a secret for healing ulcerated legs, that may prove highly beneficial to you and to your family." The prognostication proved true.

His

His patients are prohibited from eating hog's flesh, but otherwise, they may eat and drink as usual: and I have good reason to believe, that the whole secret is nothing more than scraped carrot, or a poultice made from that root; not because I am at all in his secret, but that what he applies is of a reddish colour; and I know that scraped carrot alone will perform wonders in healing ulcers.

I am, &c.

P. S. I am this minute informed, that *Abbé Mann* will publish, very soon, his case and cure of the gout,

L E T T E R XXXVIII.

BRUSSELS.

SINCE the time of our Queen Elizabeth, you know the minstrels became infamous, and were deemed no better than rogues or vagabonds among us; in this country, however, they are very numerous, and their instruments seem to afford them (peace or war) an universal passport. The band, in general, consists of two or three men, and one woman, who is either handsome, or possesses a good voice, and sometimes both. When those *qualifications* meet in *Mademoiselle Cantator*, there is no resisting her charms; for *knowing mankind very early in life*, there is not a *manœuvre* of the eye, or finger, which she is not perfectly mistress of. The *tambour* in general is *this lady's* instrument; and it is really astonishing to see

see how dexterously adroit, and accurately in time, she beats the *accompagnement tat-too*. In one of my excursions from Bruges to Ghent, I found a troop of these people under the awning of the *Treakscoote*; and when the bell rung for our departure (for they never stay a minute for any body) the minstrels struck up, and by repeating their music and their *minnus* every half hour, rendered the day's journey very pleasing to me and my company; a circumstance *the lady* perfectly understood; for the minute we sat down to our supper at Ghent, the concert was renewed at our door; and when that was over, one of our company being related to the Commandant, the martial music of all the troops on duty struck up, and entertained us till midnight.

Before I came into this country, I thought the discipline of the British and French troops was tolerably strict; but as every

thing is by comparison, so I was soon convinced, that neither the British, or French discipline, can bear that name, when put in competition with the discipline of the German troops; and yet I am told, that I should find a still greater difference between these troops and those of the King of Prussia. The soldier here wears his white coat three years, and it must be always perfectly clean; at the expiration of which time he has a new one, and his old one is made into a waistcoat and breeches, and must serve three years more in that capacity; and is then dyed black to make gayters. The soldier is found in every article he can want for dress, even to his hair-string and powder; but his net pay is only twopence halfpenny a day! five farthings of which is put into the common mess, (eight men in each) and the other five farthings are for the *luxuries of life*. It fares better with the officers; for a Captain of foot in the Imperial service has an hundred

dred guineas a year, a servant allowed him, and his livery furnished by the Emperor*. But when an officer neglects his duty, and repeats it two or three times, after the Commandant has hinted it to him to be more attentive, he may be dismissed by the same authority; and when I asked the Commandant what punishments they used, to maintain so strict a discipline, I was told *none!* i. e. the punishments are so severe, said he, that no man risks the experiment. In the castle of Ghent I saw cloathing, arms, accoutrements, &c. for ten thousand horse and foot, all in the most perfect order, and all of it made within the castle walls by the hands of the soldiers. The German troops are in general sturdy well-looking men; but they are ill-limbed, and certainly cannot have much more understanding among ten thousand of them, than may be found among a flock of ten thousand

* A French Captain of foot has only sixty Louis d'ors a year.

sheep, led about by a *bell-wether*. When I see a body of these unthinking men, I say to myself—Have those men immortal souls? No:—But Sir Isaac Newton, Shakespeare, Locke, Milton, &c, had immortal souls? Yes.—But was man designed *to think* by his Creator, further than to procure his necessary subsistence? No:—Because God could not create us to be unhappy, and he that thinks cannot be very happy. But as you are a thinking man, I will leave these matters, which are so far out of my depth, to your *deep sea-lead for soundings*; and when you have nothing better to think of, don't forget

Your's, &c,

P. S. *Talking of thinking*, I must tell you, that I have had many long and serious conversations here with Mr. Silas Deane, a thinking man, a sensible man, and I think a well meaning man; but yet he has so contrived it, that he cannot trust his person
either

either in America, France, or Great-Britain ! He is a piece of a Scotchman, was a school-master in some interior town in America, the same where *Betty Canning*, of *infamous memory*, was married to a simple man of small fortune, and where, Mr. Deane says, she was treated with that contempt which is due to an idle *trapes*, who told an idle story, not much more absurd, than that told by Archibald Bower, and his escape from the inquisition, twenty years before.

LETTER

L E T T E R XXXIX,

BRUSSELS.

ON my first journey from Ghent to Brussels, by land, (for there is a *Treakscote* between those two cities) I found men raising immense stones from a vast depth, and where a very large space was laid open, and the soil (*all sand*) thrown up. These stone pits are about a league from Alost, and close to the left-hand side of the road. On examining the stones, I found they were a perfect rich mass of petrified marine shells, and other exuvix, formed into stones almost as hard as marble. This induced me to descend into the pit, and there I had unquestionably a view of a former bed of the ocean. I mentioned this circumstance to *Abbé Mann*, and I found he was not only clear that all that track of land had

had been formerly covered by the ocean, and I think doubted even whether it was not actually so covered when the Romans invaded Britain. But as the Abbé (who is a man of profound knowledge) intends to favour the world with his sentiments on this, and other such subjects, equally interesting, I mean it only, that you may not pass by those marine quarries without looking at them; for they are certainly worthy of your notice. This subject, however, invites me to mention a circumstance I have never yet found any naturalist could account for, and that is, why the wilk spiral shells, which lay in such multitudes on the coast of Suffolk, near Landguard Fort, all turn as the cork-screw turns; and why the same shells, in every respect, are found in equal abundance all along, in the cliffs of the same coast, with this difference only, that the spiral is inverted. I have employed months, I may say years, to examine those *in* the cliffs, and those *under* the cliffs, on
that

that shore, and I never could find a *live shell* which did not twist contrary to those in the cliff! Perhaps, as I have not the shells before me, I may be mistaken as to the twist they take, but I am confident that one sort is spiralled contrary to the other. I sent a pair of these shells to my late respectable friend Lord George Beauclerk, and we agreed to call the cliff shells *Antedeluvians*. You know my once favourite cottage at Felixtow, which I bought for forty-five pounds, and which has since been sold for two thousand; and when you go that way, you will find the high cliff from thence to Bawnsey Ferry richly charged with the *Antedeluvians*, and the beach under covered with those of the *other turn*. If, as Abbé Mann suspects, a great part of the Low Countries were covered by the ocean, so lately as when the Romans invaded Britain, it is very probable, that our coast extended then much nearer to the Continent side than it does at present; and
perhaps

perhaps the Goodwin Sands was at that time British *terra firma* ; for it is well known, that what the sea borrows from one coast, it lends to the other. I have seen many instances of it in narrow creeks in America ; and if that is to be perceived in a year or two, what changes may it not make in many ages ? It is evident that most parts of the known earth produce strong proofs that it has been covered by the sea, and proofs too, that it has been covered by the waters a much longer time than any tradition conveyed to us can account for. It is natural to conclude, therefore, that all the land of this planet, was originally united, and that it has been divided into parcels by some of the convulsions of nature which we have seen, though in a less degree, in the present century, and which we have much reason to fear are only symptoms of a GREATER DISEASE in the BODY of our ORIGINAL PARENT. It is unnatural to suppose that the Creator of all things could WILL that
such

such a speck of dirt as St. Helena, a little rock some hundred miles from any land, should rise up in the ocean; and yet, had a few inhabitants remained on that rock, when it was split away from its original block, and navigation or navigators had never been known, the inhabitants of St. Helena would have called it the WORLD, and considered the Sun, Moon, and Planets, all created for the use of two or three hundred beings, endued indeed with a superior knowledge to all other created beings, but imbittered thereby, by being the only living creature on earth that lives under the fear of death; and, from a consciousness of their own demerits, doubtful whether they merit a better life hereafter; at least, this is the case of,

Dear Sir,

Your's, &c.

P. S. There is one advantage in travelling which should not be overlooked, and
that

that is, in removing *that original curse* which was laid so early on mankind. The confusion of tongues render men who are disposed to assist and serve one another, unable to perform it; and as St. Austin said, "A man
 " had better be with his dog, than with
 " men whose language he did not understand." Travelling, therefore, not only removes that great obstacle, but it teaches, or ought to teach men to consider all others, of whatever nation or religion they are of, as his fellow-creatures, and equally intitled to every friendly office, accidents or pecuniary distress may occasion.—A Scotchman, an Englishman, and a Frenchman, were drove on shore on the coast of Suffolk, in the utmost distress, some years since, opposite my cottage on that coast. I administered all the comforts my house could afford them; but I had no sooner cheered the hearts of my two countrymen, than they called me on one side, and in a whisper informed me, "*that the Frenchman did not belong*

belong to them!!" I could not avoid covering them with shame, by observing in my turn, that neither did they belong to me; and that the Frenchman had as just a claim on my little services as they had; but I did not tell them that he was, *after such an illiberal hint*, much more the *guest of my heart* than they were; but I fancy they perceived it; for my servants felt their bounty the next morning by a donation of two guineas, for drying their cloaths and making their beds; while the poor Frenchman (not accustomed to partake of unpaid for hospitality) very gratefully offered to pay me. They had sailed from Dunkirk the day before, in a sloop laden with eggs;—the pump was choaked up, a gale of wind came on, and they had been all the preceding night on their knees, not at prayers, but bayling the water out of their leaky bark with their hats; and their knees were as raw as if the skin had been cut off with a pen-knife. The Frenchman, indeed, did not bayl, but he offered up his
prayers;

prayers; and who knows but God, how much his prayers might prevail towards the preservation of such contemptible companions? Yet that was the only reason they could offer for wishing to see a stranger in the land, a stranger to the language, who had been worn down with fatigue and fear, turned out of my house, because *he did not belong to them!!*

LETTER XL.

Translation from the Italian of PETER PAUL
RUBENS.

HONOURABLE SIR,

YES, Sir, it is true, *Madame*, the King's
sister, was married the 11th of May,
by *procurator* from the King of England,
to the Duke of Chevreuse. The ceremony
was performed by the Cardinal La Roche-
faucault, with a solemnity usual on such
occasions; as your Honour will be particu-
larly informed by other written and printed
accounts, to which I must refer you: for a
misfortune which happened to your brother,
Signor de Valavez, quite disconcerted me,
and deprived me from taking any notice of
the solemnization in question; for being
with him, on the same scaffold, which had
been

been erected for the English belonging to the Ambassador's retinue, they came in vast numbers, and suddenly encreasing the weight by such an immense croud, that it gave way, and it was with the utmost horror and grief, that I beheld your brother fall down with the rest ; at which time I had but just power enough to move from the falling scaffold to an adjacent one ; for fortunately I stood at the extremity of that which remained standing, *ut solemus aliquando dubius solles* * ; but from which no person could descend without being in great danger.— Thus situated, I could neither see your Honour's brother, nor learn what had been his fate ; so that, under the utmost anxiety, I was compelled to wait till the ceremony was over, and then I immediately went to his house, and with the deepest affliction found him with a wound in his forehead, although among thirty men who fell with

* Utterly unintelligible ; but so it stands from the Italian copyist.

him, I have not heard of any one being either wounded or materially hurt. The skull, however, is not injured, but only the flesh; and if it were not for the contusion, I think the wound would heal in a few days. He is, God be thanked, without any fever, having had the earliest assistance, and recourse to bleeding and proper treatment; I hope, therefore, to see him in a few days reinstated to his former health. What adds to his uneasiness is, that this accident happened at the juncture of the *Legate's arrival*, which he fears will prevent his solemnizing it according to his own and your Honour's wishes, in respect to his Eminence and his retinue. It is not possible yet to learn precisely the day his Eminence makes his *entré* into Paris; but it is certain that he arrived last Saturday at Orleans, and this day, the 13th, he will lodge at Estampes. The journey of this prelate has hitherto been attended with inauspicious omens; for his secretary and uncle, Signor Malgaloti, has
been

been attacked, since his arrival at this Court, with a disorder, that his physicians pronounce will prove fatal; being, they say, beyond the reach of medicine. In case your Honour's brother should not recover his health so as to introduce me, I shall find some way of paying my respects to those distinguished persons, whom your Honour in your letter represents, nay, paints in such lively colours, viz. Signor Aleandro, of whom your Honour has learnt so many important things in so short a period, which I thought you perfectly knew before; but if I can obtain some familiar conversation with him, I might, indeed, be thoroughly informed and instructed by him. I should also have been proud to have paid my respects to the Chevalier del Pozzo, and to Signor Doni, who are both gentlemen of high reputation and fame, particularly in the knowledge of antiquities and elegant literature. I am very solicitous about my private affairs, which are much injured by

the public ones ; it being impossible for me, by the great pressure of the latter at this period, to speak to the Queen about my private concerns, without being intruding and too impertinent. I shall, however, exert all my feeble talents to obtain leave before the departure of the new illustrious spouse, which will take place at Whitsuntide ; and her mother, the reigning Queen, will accompany her as far as Boulogne, and the King as far as Amiens. I am certain that the royal mother is pleased with my work, for so she has expressed herself verbally to me, and so she speaks of it to all she converses with. The King also did me the honour to visit the gallery, for the first time he ever set foot in that palace, though it is sixteen years since the building of it commenced, and his Majesty viewed our paintings with the greatest satisfaction ; for so it has been reported to me by all those who were present ; and particularly by Monsieur de St. Ambrogio, who used great
adroitness

adroitness and *dissimulation*, when he explained the subjects, by concealing or changing the true sense or meaning of some of them. I believe I mentioned to your Honour, that a picture I painted, which represented the departure of the Queen from Paris, has been removed; and that I have replaced it with another, which represents the felicity of her regency, and the flourishing state of the kingdom of France, by the revival of the arts and sciences, through the splendour and liberality of her Majesty, who being seated on a splendid throne, holds a scale in one hand, and by her prudence and equity keeps the whole world in equilibrium. This subject having no relation whatever to state politics of the present reign, nor applicable to any individual but the Queen, has been much applauded; and, I think, if they had trusted all other subjects to us, we should have done it without any murmur or scandal whatever; and therefore I fear we shall meet with difficulties

relative to the subjects of the other gallery *, which should be easy and unexceptionable ; the argument is so, being so copious and magnificent, that it would be sufficient for ten galleries. I have delivered to his Eminence, Cardinal de Richlieu, the sketches ; but he is so occupied with state affairs, that he has not yet had time to examine them ; and I am determined, in case of obtaining my leave, to set out immediately, and leave to him, and Signor de St. Ambrogio, the care of transmitting me, at their leisure, the sketches, mangled, altered, and confused, as they please to return them, as in a year after I shall be at Anvers. In short, I am tired of this Court ; and it may be, that if they do not cause me to depart with a suitable recompence, for the punctuality with which I have served the royal mother, I

* Cardinal Richlieu perceived too late, that he had directed some pictures, relative to *the new conceptions*, to be painted, which gave great offence, by being improperly explained by his enemies. Such things were of importance in those days ; but in these, the painting alone is the object attended to,

will

will never return again; but this is a secret between me and you. Indeed I must say the truth, I could not till now complain of her Majesty, many unavoidable obstacles lay in the way: however, the time passes away to my great detriment, by being absent from home. We have no news from Belgio. The blockade of Breda continues as it was; so we learnt by letters of the 10th instant. They are without ammunition; but they cannot remain so long, as both, formidable armies, are encamped so near each other.

I recommend myself to your Honour's favour, and with humble and most cordial obsequiousness,

I am,

Honourable Sir,

Your's &c.

PETER PAUL RUBENS.

Paris, from the Chamber of your Brother,
May the 13th, 1625.

P. S.

P. S. I feel for the misfortune of your Honour's brother, as if it had happened to myself; he never having neglected, on all occasions, to employ his good offices towards me, as well in small as in great matters, such as I could have expected from my own brother,

LETTER

LETTER XLI.

Translated from the Italian of PETER PAUL
RUBENS.

HONOURABLE SIR,

ACCORDING to your orders, Sir, Signor Aleandro promises me not to let the other gentleman see these prints; I therefore send them to you untouched, as you will perceive. I think that, besides *the two largest camels*, you will find *the triumphal car* very fine, and well worthy of your attention, for its being constructed in a manner uncommon in front, and a variety of assemblages, which I would be glad Signor Aleandro would explain to me; and also to acquaint me with the name of the Emperor who resembles *Theodosius* more than any other; the other particularities about him, suit better with *Aurelian*, or *Probus*. The
figures

figures which are placed on the sides of the conqueror, holding lights and globes in their hands, appear to me, entitled to particular notice. You will receive by the first stage that shall set out, either from Anvers or Brussels, some copies of *Electorum Rubenii, cum Commentariis Astoiris, & parentalibus Rubenis, & Epistolis Isidori*; which, together, form a volume too great to be forwarded with the mail. I am surprised at this delay, which is indeed very great, being already twenty days since my departure; yet Signor Frarin wrote to me on the 19th of June, that the plate was ready, and for which he should have paid the day following. I am also uneasy about the want of punctuality in Monsieur d'Argouges, as I wrote to you by the last mail, who, I am doubtful, has not yet complied; for Signor Parix having wrote nothing to me by that mail, is what gives rise to this suspicion. I will, however, hope, that all this originates rather from neglect or delay, than from any other cause; it being

ing impossible for me to believe, that Signor St. d'Ambrogio will hesitate to make a punctual satisfaction to Mons. Frarin, or at least to give him security, that the bill of Exchange will not be revoked ; particularly, as I made a handsome present to Monsieur *d'Argouges* (be it said secretly between us only) which present he seemed to accept with infinite pleasure.—I hope for better news by the next post. As for public news, we have but little. Her Most Serene Highness the Infanta is still at Breda ; she is, however, expected in a day or two to return to this city.—The Dutch are now fortifying *Sevenberghen* ; and, in order to prevent our people from hindering them in their work, they have laid all the country around it under water.—The Queen of England arrived on the 22d of June at Dover, in perfect health.—If I mistake not, the King had set out from that place but a few days before, for want of provisions, which it is difficult to transport thither, as the English say,

say, in such abundance, as may last a long time for so great a Court as that which attended his Majesty. But you are, perhaps, informed of all this, Sir, and how the King came afterwards to meet with her, and of what ceremonies passed on this occasion.

Recommending myself to your favour, with humble and cordial obsequiousness, I remain,

Honoured SIR,

Anvers,
July 3, 1625. }

Your Servant,

(Signed) PETER PAUL RUBENS.

P. S. I HAVE conversed with Signor Roukox relative to our undertaking, who finds every thing well concerted for him to have a share in it, provided it shall certainly be carried into execution. He is a gentleman, and is well versed in antiquity, and might contribute, *suum symbolum*, his observations,

vations, and have a share in the honour, though I know he would not be an *obolus in the expences*, as he has no right to it. He is rather rich, and without issue, but æconomic, and is, in every point, an honest man, of great reputation. He is well known to your brother, Signor de Prirese, who has been intimately acquainted with him. I shall be glad if you will please, Sir, to acquaint your brother and Signor Aleandro of this matter, as we need assistance, in order to carry our undertaking to a prosperous state. I am surprized that he has not wrote to me at this time, nor given me notice of his departure. The letter of Mons. du Pay to Mons. Gaenastro is properly placed.

LETTER

L E T T E R XLII.

Translated from the Italian of PETER PAUL
RUBENS.

HONOURABLE SIR,

IT seems to me an age since I have received any intelligence of your Honour. Our correspondence was interrupted by *my journey into Spain*, which journey her Most Serene Highness the Infanta ordered should take place with such secrecy and dispatch, that she would not permit me to see any of my friends*, not even the Spanish Ambaf-

* That a man who possessed such inimitable talents as a painter, such an excellent heart, and so great a capacity, should be obliged to submit to such an arbitrary and insolent injunction, (however high the rank of the person who enjoined it was to be rated) is a disgrace to power; a libel on human nature, and ought to instruct every man living, how to put the robe of a tyrant, or a *tyranteſs*, aside; to see them stript of the trappings of state, and to know, that nine hundred and ninety-nine times in a thousand, the *commanded* is a more respectable being than the *commander*.

fador,

fador, nor the Flemish Secretary resident in Paris, I must own, that I thought it very severe upon me to be compelled to pass through a town so dear to me, without being able to pay my homiage to Monsieurs Depuis, Monsieur de St. Ambrogio, and others, my patrons and masters; nor can I find words adequate to express what grief I felt on the occasion of such disappointment. It is out of my power to penetrate into the secrets of Princes; but it is, however, true, that *the King of Spain had given me orders to come by post*; and, perhaps, her Most Serene Highness, my mistress, thought that, through the great business which I ever had with the Queen, her mother, I might easily have been detained for some days at that Court. I am employed here in painting, the same as I have ever been elsewhere; and have already done the *equestrian portrait* of his Majesty, to his greatest satisfaction, who plainly appears to be exceedingly fond of painting; and, in my opinion, I may say,

Y

that

that this Prince is endowed with fine talents. Of this I have daily experience; for *having rooms allowed to me in the palace, he comes to see me almost every day.*—I have also accurately drawn and painted all the heads of the Royal Family at my leisure, and in their presence, for the use of her Most Serene Highness the Infanta, my mistress, who has given me leave, at *my return, to make the tour of Italy.* I hope, therefore, if God pleases, to avail myself of the opportunity of the *passage of the Queen of Hungary, from Barcelona to Genoa, which, it is thought, will certainly take place at the end of next March.* Perhaps such peregrination, on my part, may be diverted a little from the royal road towards Provence, were it for no other reason than to pay my homage to Signor Peirescio, and enjoy for some days the happiness of his most pleasing company at his own residence, and which must be a museum of all the curiosities in the world. On my journey (going a little out of my road)

I was

I was spectator to the assault of La Rochelle, which fight appeared to me worthy of much admiration ; and I congratulate myself with your Honour, and with all Christendom, for the success of this most glorious enterprize.

Having nothing farther to signify to your Honour, I conclude, with paying my humble and most cordial obsequiousness to you, and to Signor de Valavez ; and intreating both to continue me in your kind favour, I remain,

Honourable Sir,

Your devoted Servant,

Madrid,
2d Dec. 1625. }

(Signed) PETER PAUL RUBENS.

P. S. I hope your Honour has already received my picture, which I delivered maany days before my departure from Anvers *, to the care of Signor Pyequeri's

* Antwerp.

Y 2 .

brother-

brother-in-law, according as I have been directed.

I have not yet met in this place with any Antiquarian, nor seen either medals or cabinets; owing, perhaps, to my present close application to painting; but I will make a diligent enquiry about those matters, and acquaint your honour in due time, though I fear my best endeavours will prove fruitless.

AN
ACCURATE ROUTE
TO ALL THE PRINCIPAL
CITIES AND TOWNS
IN
GERMANY, HOLLAND, AND
SWITZERLAND.

WITH
A Reduction of the Money of Germany
into that of France.

The Traveller may be assured, that the Routes, as well as different Routes from one City to another, are accurately laid down; but it must be observed, that those Posts which are marked with a Star or Asterism, are the Posts of FRANCE; and those without are the Posts of GERMANY, or Four French Leagues each.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

The Routes of the ROYAL DILIGENCE from STRASBOURG to different Cities in the Empire; the Days of their setting out, and arrival; with the Price to each Passenger from Town to Town,



Route de Strasbourg à Mannheim.

par Haguenau, Wissembourg & Landau,

10. Postes de France & 2½ Postes d'Allemagne.

DE Strasbourg à Brumpt * - - Deux Postes
de Brumpt à Haguenau * - - Poste & demie.
de Haguenau à Sourbourg * - - Poste & demie,
de Sourbourg à Wissembourg * - Deux Postes.
de Wissembourg à Niederotterbach * Poste.
de Niederotterbach à Landau * - Deux Postes.
de Landau à Neustatt - - Poste.
de Neustatt à MANNHEIM - - Poste & demie.

A U T R E R O U T E

de Strasbourg à Mannheim

par Lauterbourg & Spire,

11. Postes de France & 2. Postes d'Allemagne.

De Strasbourg à Gambsheim * - Deux Postes,
de Gambsheim à Drusenheim * - Poste.

de Drusenbeim à Beinheim* - - Deux Postes,
de Beinheim à Lauterbourg* - Deux Postes.
de Lauterbourg à Rheinzabern* - Deux Postes.
de Rheinzabern à Germerstheim* Deux Postes.
de Germerstheim à Spire - - Poste.
de Spire à MANNHEIM - - Poste.

Communication

de Spire à Heidelberg - - Poste & demie.
De Lauterbourg à Candel - - Poste & demie.
de Candel à LANDAU - - Poste & demie.

PREMIERE ROUTE

de Strasbourg à Francfort

par Spire & Gerau, 17½ Postes.

On suit la Route précédente jusqu'à Spire.

De Strasbourg à Spire - 12. Postes.
de Spire à Ogersheim - Poste & un quart.

d'Ogersheim

d'Ogersheim à Worms - Trois quarts de Poste.

de Worms à Oppenheim - Poste & un quart.

d'Oppenheim à Gerau - Poste.

de Gerau à FRANCFORT - Poste & demie.

SECONDE ROUTE

de Strasbourg à Francfort.

par Mannheim & Mayence, 18½, Postes.

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Mannheim,
page 327,

De Strasbourg à Mannheim - 13 Postes.

de Mannheim à Worms - - Poste.

de Worms à Oppenheim - - Poste & un quart.

de Oppenheim à Mayence - - Poste.

de Mayence à Hadderstheim - Poste.

de Hadderstheim à FRANCFORT Poste.

TROISIEME

TROISIEME ROUTE

de Strasbourg à Francfort

par Mannheim & Darmstadt, 17½ Postes.

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Mannheim,
page 327.

De Strasbourg à Mannheim 13. Postes.

de Mannheim à Heppenheim Poste & demie.

de Heppenheim à Darmstadt Poste & trois quarts.

de Darmstadt à FRANCFORT Poste & demie,

QUATRIEME ROUTE

de Strasbourg à Francfort.

par Rastadt & Heidelberg, 14. Postes.

*De Strasbourg à Kehl** - Poste,

de Kehl à Bischofsheim - Poste.

de Bischofsheim à Stollhoffen Poste,

de Stollhoffen à Rastadt - = Poste,

de Rastadt

de Raftadt à Ettlingen - Poste.
d'Ettlingen à Durlach - Trois quarts de Poste.
de Durlach à Bruchfal - Poste.
de Bruchfal à Wifloch - Poste & un quart.
de Wifloch à Heidelberg - Poste.
de Heidelberg à Weinheim Poste.
de Weinheim à Heppenheim Trois quarts de Poste.
de Heppenheim à Darmftadt. Poste & trois quarts.
de Darmftadt à FRANCFORT Poste & demie.

Route de Strasbourg aux Deuxponts.

11½. Postes de France.

De Strasbourg à Brumpt* Deux Postes.
de Brumpt à Haguenau* - Poste & demie.
de Haguenau à Niederbronn* Deux Postes.
de Niederbronn à Bitfch* - Trois Postes.
de Bitfch à Eſchweiler* - Poste & demie.
d'Eſchweiler aux DEUXPONTs* Poste & demie.

Route

Route de Strasbourg à Plombières.

22½. Postes de France.

De Strasbourg à Fegersheim * Poste & demie.
de Fegersheim à Benfelden * Poste & demie.
de Benfelden à Selestadt * - Deux Postes.
de Selestadt à Offheim * - Poste & demie.
d'Offheim à Colmar * - - Poste.
de Colmar à Isenheim * - Deux Postes & demie.
d'Isenheim à Aspach * - - Deux Poste.
d'Aspach à la Chapelle * - Poste & demie.
de la Chapelle à Befort * - Poste & demie.
de Befort à Frayet * - - Poste.
de Frayet à Ronchamps * - Poste & demie.
de Ronchamps à Leure * - Poste.
de Leure à Saint Sauveur * Poste & demie.
de Saint Sauveur à Fougerolle * Poste.
de Fougerolle à PLOMBIÈRES * Poste & demie.

Route de Strasbourg à Trèves.

par Metz & Thionville 27 Postes

dont 25 de France & 2 d'Allemagne.

<i>De Strasbourg</i> à Stutzheim *	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Stutzheim</i> à Wildheim *	- -	Poste.
<i>de Wildheim</i> à Saverne *	- - -	Deux Postes.
<i>de Saverne</i> à Phalsbourg *	- -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Phalsbourg</i> à Hommartin *	-	Poste.
<i>de Hommartin</i> à Sarbourg *	- -	Poste.
<i>de Sarbourg</i> à Hemming *	- -	Poste.
<i>de Hemming</i> à Azondange *	- -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Azondange</i> à la Bourdonnaye *		Poste.
<i>de la Bourdonnaye</i> à Vic *	- -	Deux Postes.
<i>de Vic</i> à Delme *	- - -	Deux Postes.
<i>de Delme</i> à Solgne *	- - -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Solgne</i> à la Horgne *	- - -	Poste.
<i>de la Horgne</i> à METZ *	- - -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Metz</i> à Agondange *	- - -	Deux Postes.
<i>de Agondange</i> à Thionville *	- -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Thionville</i> à Perle *	- - -	Deux Postes.
<i>de Perle</i> à Sarbourg	- - -	Poste.
<i>de Sarbourg</i> à TRÈVES	- - -	Poste.

Route

Route de Strasbourg à Luxembourg.

27 Postes de France

On suit la Route précédente jusqu'à Thionville.

- De Strasbourg à Thionville** - 22 Postes.
*de Thionville à Rouffy** - - - Poste & demie.
*de Rouffy à Frisange** - - - Poste.
*de Frisange à LUXEMBOURG** - Poste & demie.
-

Route de Strasbourg à Amsterdam.

par Mayence, Coblenz, Cleve & Utrecht.

11 Postes de France 28½ d'Allemagne.

- De Strasbourg à Gambsheim** - Deux Postes
*de Gambsheim à Drusenheim** - Poste.
*de Drusenheim à Beinheim** - - Deux Postes.
*de Beinheim à Leuterbourg** - - Deux Postes.
*de Leuterbourg à Rheinzabern** - Deux Postes.
*de Rheinzabern à Germersheim** Deux Postes.
de Germersheim à Spire - - - Poste,
de Spire

<i>de Spire à Oggersheim</i>	-	Poste & un quart.
<i>d'Oggersheim à Worms</i>	-	Trois quart de Poste
<i>de Worms à Oppenheim</i>	-	Poste & un quart.
<i>d'Oppenheim à MAYENCE</i>	-	Poste.
<i>de Mayence à Schwalbach</i>	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Schwalbach à Nastetten</i>		Poste.
<i>de Nastetten à Nassau</i>	-	Poste.
<i>de Nassau à COBLENCE</i>	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Coblenze à Andernach</i>	-	Poste.
<i>d'Andernach à Remagen</i>	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Remagen à Bonn</i>	-	Poste & un quart.
<i>de Bonn à COLOGNE</i>	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Cologne à Dormagen</i>	-	Poste.
<i>de Dormagen à Neus</i>	-	Poste.
<i>de Neus à Hochstras</i>	-	Deux Postes.
<i>de Hochstras à Xanten</i>	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Xanten à CLEVE</i>	-	Poste.
<i>de Cleve à Nimmwegen</i>	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Nimmwegen à Tiel</i>	-	Poste & trois quarts.
<i>de Tiel à UTRECHT</i>	-	Poste & trois quarts.
<i>d'Utrecht à AMSTERDAM</i>	-	Poste & demie.

*Route de Strasbourg à Aix-la Chapelle &
Mastricht, par Cologne.*

II. Postes de France & 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ d'Allemagne.

On suit la Route précédente jusqu'à Cologne.

De Strasbourg à Cologne - - - II Postes de
France & 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ d'Allemagne:
de Cologne à Berchem - - - Poste & demie.
de Berchem à Julich - - - Poste.
de Julich à Aix-la Chapelle - - Poste & demie.
d' Aix la Chapelle à MASTRICHT Deux Postes.

*Route de Strasbourg à Wesel.
par Cologne.*

II. Postes to France & 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ d'Allemagne.

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Amsterdam jusqu'à Cologne, page 334.

De Strasbourg à Cologne - - II. Postes de
France & 15 Postes $\frac{1}{2}$ d'Allemagne.
de

<i>de Cologne à Dormagen</i>	- - -	Poste.
<i>de Dormagen à Dusseldorf</i>	- - -	Poste.
<i>de Dusseldorf à Duysbourg</i>	- - -	Poste & un quart.
<i>de Duysbourg à WESEL</i>	- - -	Deux Postes.

Route de Strasbourg à la Haye.

41. Postes.

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Amsterdam jusqu'à Utrecht, page 335.

<i>De Strasbourg à Utrecht</i>	- - -	11 Postes de France
	- - -	& 28 postes d'Allemagne.
<i>d' Utrecht à Alphen</i>	- - -	Poste & trois quarts.
<i>d' Alphen à la HAYE</i>	- - -	Poste & un quart.

*Route de Strasbourg à Paderborn, Munster &
Embsen,*

par Francfort, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Francfort par
Heidelberg, page 330

* On peut suivre aussi la Route de Strasbourg à
Francfort par Spire & Gerau, page 328.

De Strasbourg à Francfort par Kehl 14 Postes.

de Francfort à Friedberg - Poste & demie.

de Friedberg à Gießen - - Poste & demie.

de Gießen à Amönebourg - Poste & demie.

d' Amönebourg à Gilserberg - Poste & demie.

de Gilserberg à Fritzlar - Poste & demie.

de Fritzlar à Volkmarshausen - Deux Postes.

de Volkmarshausen à Scherbete - Poste.

de Scherbete à PADERBORN - Poste & trois quarts

de Paderborn à Rittberg - - Poste & demie.

de Rittberg à Herzenbrock - Poste.

de Herzenbrock à Warendorf - Poste.

de Warendorf à MUNSTER - Poste.

de Munster à Rheine - - Deux Postes.

de Rheine à Lingen - - Deux Postes.

de

de Lingen à Hasselune	- -	Poste.
de Hasselune à Wahne	- -	Poste.
de Wahne à Aschendorp	- -	Poste & un quart
de Aschendorp à Wehnen	- -	Poste.
de Wehnen à Leer	- -	Demie Poste.
de Leer à Oldersum	- -	Poste.
d' Oldersum à EMDEN	- -	Poste & un quart

Route de Strasbourg à Osnabruck,

par Paderborn, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

On suit la Route précédente jusqu'à Paderborn.

De Strasbourg à Paderborn	-	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.
de Paderborn à Rittberg	- -	Poste & demie.
de Rittberg à Herzenbrock	-	Poste.
de Herzenbrock à Warendorf	-	Poste.
de Warendorf à Ibouurg	- -	Poste & un quart.
d' Ibouurg à OSNABRUCK	-	Trois quart de Poste

Route de Strasbourg à Hambourg,
par Francfort, Cassel, Gottingue & Hanovre.

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

On suit, la Route de Strasbourg à Francfort par
Heidelberg, page 330.

* On peut suivre aussi la Route de Strasbourg à
Francfort par Spire & Gerau, page 328.

De Strasbourg à Francfort par Kebl 14 postes.

de Francfort à Friedberg - Poste & demie.

de Friedberg à Gießen - - Poste & demie.

de Gießen à Marbourg - - Poste & demie.

de Marbourg à Halldorf - Poste.

de Halldorf à Jefsberg - - Poste.

de Jefsberg à Werkel - - Poste.

de Werkel à CASSEL - - Poste & demie.

de Cassel à Münden - - Poste.

de Münden à GOTTINGUE - Poste & demie.

de Gottingue à Nordheim - Poste.

de Nordheim à Eimbeck - Poste.

d'Eimbeck à Brüggen - - Poste & demie.

de Brüggen à Die Wiese - Poste.

d'Hannovre

<i>de Die Wiese</i> à HANNOYRE	Poste.
<i>d'Hannovre</i> à Engensen	Poste & un quart.
<i>d'Engensen</i> à Zelle	Poste & un quart.
<i>de Zelle</i> à Witzendorf	Deux Postes.
<i>de Witzendorf</i> à Zahrendorf	Deux Postes.
<i>de Zahrendorf</i> à Harbourg	Deux Postes.
<i>de Harbourg</i> à HAMBOURG	Poste.

*Route de Strasbourg à Minden, Bremen &
Aurich,*

par Cassel, 42 Postes.

On suit la Route précédente jusqu'à Cassel.

<i>de Strasbourg</i> à Cassel	23 Postes.
<i>de Cassel</i> à Hofgeismar	Poste.
<i>de Hofgeismar</i> à Carlsbafen	Poste.
<i>de Carlsbafen</i> à Hoxter	Poste.
<i>de Hoxter</i> à Pyrmont	Poste & demie.
<i>de Pyrmont</i> à Rinteln	Poste & demie.
<i>de Rinteln</i> à MINDEN	Poste.
<i>de Minden</i> à Uchte	Poste & demie

d'Uchte à Barembourg	1	Poste,
de Barembourg à Bassum	4	Poste,
de Bassum à BREMEN	- - -	Poste & demie,
de Bremen à Falkenbourg	-	Poste & un quart,
de Faulkenbourg à Oldenbourg		Poste & un quart,
d'Oldenbourg à Varel	- -	Poste & demie,
de Varel à Friedebourg	4	Poste,
de Friedebourg à AURICH	-	Deux Postes,

Route de Strasbourg à Stade,

par Verden, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

On suit la Route précédente jusqu'à Minden,

De Strasbourg à Minden	-	30 Postes,
de Minden à Lese	- - -	Poste & demie,
de Lese à Nienbourg	- -	Poste,
de Nienbourg à Verden	-	Deux Postes,
de Verden à Ottersberg	-	Poste,
d'Ottersberg à Closterseeven		Poste & demie,
de Closterseeven à Burgstede		Poste & demie,
de Burgstede à STADE	- -	Poste,

Route

Route de Strasbourg à Glückstadt,

par Hambourg, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes,

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Hambourg,
page 340.

De Strasbourg à Hambourg 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes,

de Hambourg à Pinneberg - Poste.

de Pinneberg à Elmshörn - Poste.

d'Elmshörn à GLÜCKSTADT Poste.

Route de Strasbourg à Kiel,

par Hambourg, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Hambourg,
page 340.

De Strasbourg à Hambourg 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes,

de Hambourg à Bræmstedt - Deux Postes.

de Bræmstedt à Neumünster Poste.

de Neumünster à KIEL - Deux Postes.

Route de Strasbourg à Lübeck,

par Zelle & Lünebourg, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Hambourg jusqu'à Zelle, page 340.

<i>De Strasbourg à Zelle</i>	- -	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.
<i>de Zelle à Schaffstall</i>	- -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Schaffstall à Ebsdorf</i>	- -	Deux Postes.
<i>d'Ebsdorf à LUNEBOURG</i>	- -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Lünebourg à Lauenbourg</i>		Poste.
<i>de Lauenbourg à Möllen</i>	-	Deux Postes.
<i>de Möllen à Razebourg</i>	-	Demie Poste.
<i>de Razebourg à LUBECK</i>	-	Poste & demie.

Route de Strasbourg à Schwerin, Koflock & Stralsund,

par Lünebourg, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

On suit la Route précédente jusqu'à Lünebourg.

<i>De Strasbourg à Lünebourg</i>	-	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.
<i>de Lünebourg à Boitzenbourg</i>	-	Poste & demie.

de

de Boitzenbourg à Schwerin - Deux Postes.
de Schwerin à Sternberg - Deux Postes.
de Sternberg à Güstrow - Poste.
de Güstrow à Rostock - Deux Postes.
de Rostock à Damgarten - Deux Postes.
de Damgarten à Neuencamp - Poste.
de Neuencamp à STRALSUND - Poste & demie.

Route de Strasbourg à Brunswick,

par Göttingue, 31 Postes.

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Hambourg jusqu'à Göttingue, page 340.

De Strasbourg à Göttingue. - 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.
de Göttingue à Nordheim - Poste.
de Nordheim à Seesen - Poste & demie,
de Seesen à Lutter - Poste.
de Lutter à BRUNSWICK - Deux Postes.

Route de Strasbourg à Berlin,
 par Cassel, Duderstadt, Halberstadt, Mag-
 debourg & Brandebourg, 44 Postes.

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Hambourg jus-
 qu'à Cassel page 340.

<i>De Strasbourg à Cassel</i>	- -	23 Postes,
<i>de Cassel à Grosalmerode</i>	-	Trois quarts de Poste
<i>de Grosalmerode à Witzzenhausen</i>	-	Trois quarts de Poste
<i>de Witzzenhausen à Bischhagen</i>	-	Poste,
<i>de Bischhagen à Duderstadt</i>	- -	Poste,
<i>de Duderstadt à Ellerich</i>	- -	Deux Postes,
<i>d' Ellerich à Elbingerode</i>	- -	Poste & demie,
<i>de Elbingerode à Halberstadt</i>	-	Poste & demie,
<i>de Halberstadt à Hadmersleben</i>	-	Poste & demie,
<i>de Hadmersleben à Wansleben</i>	-	Poste.
<i>de Wansleben à Magdebourg</i>	-	Poste.
<i>de Magdebourg à Wedlitz</i>	- -	Poste.
<i>de Wedlitz à Hohenzinz</i>	- -	Poste.
<i>de Hohenzinz à Ziesar</i>	- - -	Poste & demie,
<i>de Ziesar à Brandebourg</i>	- -	Poste & demie,
<i>de Brandebourg à Potsdam</i>	- -	Deux Postes.
<i>de Potsdam à BERLIN</i>	- - -	Deux Postes.

AUTRE

AUTRE ROUTE

de Strasbourg à Berlin,

par Francfort, Leipzig & Wittenberg.

1 - 44½ Postes.

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Francfort par
Heidelberg, page 330, ou par Spire, page 328.

De Strasbourg à Francfort par Kebl 14 Postes.

de Francfort à Hanau - - - Poste.

de Hanau à Gelnhausen - - - Poste & demie.

de Gelnhausen à Salmünster - - Poste.

de Salmünster à Schlüchtern - Poste.

de Schlüchtern à Neuhof - - - Poste.

de Neuhof à Fulda - - - Trois quarts de Poste.

de Fulda à Hunfeld - - - Poste.

de Hunfeld à Vach - - - Poste & demie.

de Vach à Bergen - - - Poste & demie.

de Bergen à Eisenach - - - Poste.

de Eisenach à Gotha - - - Poste & demie.

de Gotha à Erfurt - - - Poste & demie.

de Erfurt à Buttelfstätt - - - Poste & demie.

de Buttelfstätt à Auerstätt - Poste.

de Auerstätt

<i>de Auerstatt</i> à Naumbourg	- -	Poste.
<i>de Naumbourg</i> à Rippach	- -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Rippach</i> à LEIPZIG	- -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Leipzig</i> à Düben	- - -	Deux Postes
<i>de Düben</i> à Wittemberg	- -	Deux Postes.
<i>de Wittemberg</i> à Grobstætt	- -	Poste.
<i>de Grobstætt</i> à Treuenbritzen	- -	Poste.
<i>de Treuenbritzen</i> à Belitz	- -	Poste.
<i>de Belitz</i> à Potsdam	- - -	Poste.
<i>de Potsdam</i> à BERLIN.	- - -	Deux Postes.

Route de Strasbourg à Halle en Saxe,

34 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

On suit la Route précédente jusqu'à Eifenach,

page 347.

<i>De Strasbourg</i> à Eifenach	- -	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.
<i>de Eifenach</i> à Langensalza	- -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Langensalza</i> à Tennstett	- -	Poste.
<i>de Tennstett</i> à Weissensee	- -	Poste,
<i>de Weissensee</i>		

de Weissenfee à Grosneuhaus - - - Poste.
de Grosneuhaus à Klosterheßler - - - Poste.
de Klosterheßler à Freybourg - - - Poste.
de Freybourg à Mersebourg - - - Poste & demie.
de Mersebourg à HALLE - - - Poste.

Route de Strasbourg à Altenbourg,
par Erfurt, Weimar & Jena, 34½ Postes.
On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Berlin jusqu'à
Erfurt, page 347.

De Strasbourg à Erfurt - - - 28½ Postes.
de Erfurt à Weimar - - - Poste & demie.
de Weimar à Jena - - - Poste.
de Jena à Gera - - - Deux Postes.
de Gera à ALTENBOURG - - - Poste & demie.

Route

Route de Strasbourg à Küstrin,

50½ Postes.

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Berlin par
Leipzig, page 347.

De Strasbourg à Berlin - - - 44½ Postes
de Berlin à Talsdorf - - - Poste & demie.
de Talsdorf à Mönchberg - - Poste & demie.
de Mönchberg à KÜSTRIN - - Deux Postes.

Route de Strasbourg à Stettin,

54½ Postes.

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Berlin par
Leipzig, page 347.

De Strasbourg à Berlin - - - 44½ Postes.
de Berlin à Oranienbourg - - Deux Postes.
de Oranienbourg à Zehdenick - Poste & demie.
de Zehdenick à Templin - - - Poste.

de Templin

<i>de Templin à Prenzlau</i>	-	-	-	Deux Postes.
<i>de Prenzlau à Lockenitz</i>	-	-	-	Deux Postes.
<i>de Lockenitz à STETTIN</i>	-	-	-	Poste & demie.

Route de Strasbourg à Colberg,

59 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Berlin, *page 347.*

<i>De Strasbourg à Berlin</i>	-	-	-	44 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.
<i>de Berlin à Landsberg</i>	-	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Landsberg à Strausberg</i>	-	-	-	Demie Poste.
<i>de Strausberg à Wirtzen</i>	-	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Wirtzen à Freyenwald</i>	-	-	-	Demie Poste.
<i>de Freyenwald à Königsberg</i>	-	-	-	Deux Postes.
<i>de Königsberg à Neugrappe</i>	-	-	-	Deux Postes.
<i>de Neugrappe à Stargard</i>	-	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Stargard à Massow</i>	-	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Massow à Naugarden</i>	-	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Naugarden à Greiffenberg</i>	-	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Greiffenberg à Treptow</i>	-	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Treptow à COLBERG</i>	-	-	-	Poste & demie.

Route

Route de Strasbourg à Danzig,

par Berlin, 71 ½ Postes.

On suit la Route précédente jusqu'à Naugarden.

De Strasbourg à Naugarden - 55 ¼ Postes.*de Naugarden à Platt* - - - Poste.*de Platt à Pinnow* - - - Poste.*de Pinnow à Corlin* - - - Deux Poste.*de Corlin à Coslin* - - - Poste & demie.*de Coslin à Wüsterwitz* - - - Poste & un quart.*de Wüsterwitz à Schlave* - - - Poste & un quart.*de Schlave à Stolpe* - - - Poste & demie.*de Stolpe à Lüpow* - - - Poste & un quart.*de Lüpow à Witzko* - - - Poste & un quart.*de Witzko à Dunnemorfe* - - - Deux Postes.*de Dunnemorfe à DANZIG* - - - Deux Postes.*Route*

Route de Strasbourg à Francfort sur l'Oder,

par Leipzig, 45½ Postes.

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Berlin jusqu'à
Leipzig, page 347.

<i>De Strasbourg à Leipzig</i>	-	-	34 ½ Postes.
<i>de Leipzig à Eulenburg</i>	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>d' Eulenburg à Torgau</i>	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Torgau à Herzberg</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Herzberg à Höhenluckau</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Höhenluckau à Luckau</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Luckau à Lübben</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Lübben à Beseckow</i>	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Beseckow à Muhlrose</i>	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Muhlrose à FRANCFORT</i>	-	-	Poste.

Route de Strasbourg à Dresden,

par Leipzig, 41 Postes.

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Berlin jusqu'à
Leipzig, page 347.

De Strasbourg à Leipzig - - 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

de Leipzig à Wurzen - - Poste & demie.

de Wurzen à Oschatz - - Poste.

d'Oschatz à Seerhausen - - Poste.

de Seerhausen à Meissen - - Poste & un quart.

de Meissen à DRESDEN - - Poste & demie.

*Route de Strasbourg à Wurtzbourg &
Hildbourghausen*

22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

*De Strasbourg à Kehl ** - - - Poste.

de Kehl à Bischofsheim - - - Poste.

de Bischofsheim à Stollhoffen - Poste.

de Stollhoffen

<i>de Stollhoffen</i> à <i>Rastatt</i>	- - -	Poste.
<i>de Rastatt</i> à <i>Ettlingen</i>	- - -	Poste.
<i>d'Ettlingen</i> à <i>Dourlac</i>	-	Trois quarts de Poste.
<i>de Dourlac</i> à <i>Bretten</i>	- - -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Bretten</i> à <i>Eppingen</i>	- - -	Poste.
<i>d'Eppingen</i> à <i>Heilbronn</i>	- - -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Heilbronn</i> à <i>Oehringen</i>	- - -	Poste & demie.
<i>d'Oehringen</i> à <i>Kinzelsau</i>	- - -	Poste.
<i>de Kinzelsau</i> à <i>Mergentheim</i>	- - -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Mergentheim</i> à <i>Buttert</i>	- - -	Poste.
<i>de Buttert</i> à <i>Würzburg</i>	- - -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Würzburg</i> à <i>Schwanfeld</i>	- - -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Schwanfeld</i> à <i>Schweinfurt</i>	- - -	Poste.
<i>de Schweinfurt</i> à <i>Oberlauringen</i>	- - -	Poste & demie.
<i>d'Oberlauringen</i> à <i>Miltz</i>	- - -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Miltz</i> à <i>HILDEBURGHAUSEN</i>	- - -	Poste.

Route de Strasbourg à Nuremberg.

22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

<i>De Strasbourg</i> à <i>Kehl</i> *	- - -	Poste.
<i>de Kehl</i> à <i>Bischofsheim</i>	- - -	Poste.
A a 2		<i>de Bischofsheim</i>

<i>de Bischofsheim</i> à Stöllhoffen	- Poste.
<i>de Stöllhoffen</i> à Rastatt	- - - Poste.
<i>de Rastatt</i> à Ettlingen	- - - Postes
<i>d'Ettlingen</i> à Durlac	- Trois quarts de Poste.
<i>de Durlac</i> à Pfortzhéim	- - Poste & demie.
<i>de Pfortzheim</i> à Entzweyhingen	Poste & demie.
<i>d'Entzweybingen</i> à Canstatt	- Poste & demie.
<i>de Canstatt</i> à Schorndorf	- - Poste & demie.
<i>de Schorndorf</i> à Gemund	- - Poste & demie.
<i>de Germünd</i> à Aalen	- - - Poste & demie.
<i>d'Aalen</i> à Ellwangen	- - - Poste & demie.
<i>d'Ellwangen</i> à Dünkelspiel	- Poste.
<i>de Dünkelspiel</i> à Feuchtwangen	- Poste.
<i>de Feuchtwagen</i> à Anspac	- - - Poste & demie.
<i>d'Anspach</i> à Closter-Heilsbronn	Poste & un quart.
<i>de Closter-Heilsbronn</i> à NUREMBERG	Poste & demie.

Route de Strasbourg à Leipzig,

par Nuremberg, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

On suit la Route précédente jusqu'à Nuremberg.

<i>De Strasbourg</i> à Nuremberg	- 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.
<i>de Nuremberg</i> à Erlangen	- Poste & demie.
	<i>de Erlangen</i>

<i>d' Erlangen</i> à <i>Altendorf</i>	- -	- Poste & demie,
<i>d' Altendorf</i> à <i>Bamberg</i>	- -	- Poste,
<i>de Bamberg</i> à <i>Ratelsdorf</i>	- -	- Poste.
<i>de Ratelsdorf</i> à <i>Gleussen</i>	- -	- Poste.
<i>de Gleussen</i> à <i>Cobourg</i>	- -	- Poste.
<i>de Cobourg</i> à <i>Judenbach</i>	- -	- Poste & demie,
<i>de Judenbach</i> à <i>Græfenthal</i>	-	- Poste & un quart.
<i>de Græfenthal</i> à <i>Saalfeld</i>	- -	- Poste & un quart.
<i>de Saalfeld</i> à <i>Uhlstett</i>	- -	- Poste.
<i>d' Uhlstett</i> à <i>Jena</i>	- -	- Poste & demie.
<i>de Jena</i> à <i>Naumbourg</i>	- -	- Deux Postes.
<i>de Naumbourg</i> à <i>Weissenfels</i>	-	- Poste & demie.
<i>de Weissenfels</i> à <i>Rippach</i>	-	- Demie Poste
<i>de Rippach</i> à <i>LEIPZIG</i>	- - -	- Poste & demie.

Route de Strasbourg à Dresden & Grosßglogau,
par Nuremberg, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Nuremberg,

page 355.

<i>De Strasbourg</i> à <i>Nuremberg</i>	- 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.
<i>de Nuremberg</i> à <i>Erlangen</i>	- - Poste & demie.

<i>d' Erlangen</i> à <i>Großberg</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Großberg</i> à <i>Streitberg</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Streitberg</i> à <i>Truppach</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Truppach</i> à <i>BAREITH</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Bareith</i> à <i>Berneck</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Berneck</i> à <i>Monchberg</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Monchberg</i> à <i>Hof</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Hof</i> à <i>Plauen</i>	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Plauen</i> à <i>Reichenbach</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Reichenbach</i> à <i>Zwickau</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Zwickau</i> à <i>Lichtenstein</i>	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Lichtenstein</i> à <i>Chemnitz</i>	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Chemnitz</i> à <i>Oderan</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>d' Oderan</i> à <i>Freyberg</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Freyberg</i> à <i>Herzogswald</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Herzogswald</i> à <i>DRESDE</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Dresden</i> à <i>Königsbruck</i>	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Königsbruck</i> à <i>Hoyerfwerda</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Hoyerfwerda</i> à <i>Moskua</i>	-	-	Deux Postes.
<i>de Moskua</i> à <i>Sorau</i>	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Sorau</i> à <i>Hirschfeld</i>	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Hirschfeld</i> à <i>Neustättel</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Neustättel</i> à <i>GROßGLOGAU</i>	-	-	Poste & demie.

Route de Strasbourg à Breslau & Warsovie,
par Dresden, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

On suit la Route précédente jusqu'à Dresde.

<i>De Strasbourg à Dresden</i>	- -	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.
<i>de Dresden à Schmiedefeld</i>	- -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Schmiedefeld à Bautzen</i>	-	Poste & trois quarts.
<i>de Bautzen à Rothenkretschmar</i>	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Rothenkretschmar à Görlitz</i>	- -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Görlitz à Waldau</i>	- -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Waldau à Buntzlau</i>	- -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Buntzlau à Haynau</i>	- -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Haynau à Liegnitz</i>	- -	Poste.
<i>de Liegnitz à Neumark</i>	- -	Deux Postes.
<i>de Neumark à BRESLAU</i>	- -	Deux Postes.
<i>de Breslau à Oelfe</i>	- -	Deux Postes.
<i>d'Oelfe à Wartenberg</i>	- -	Deux Postes.
<i>de Wartenberg à Kempenow</i>	-	Poste.
<i>de Kempenow à Wiernzow</i>	- -	Poste.
<i>de Wiernzow à Naromiz</i>	- -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Naromiz à Wielgie</i>	- -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Wielgie à Widawa</i>	- -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Widawa à Lomka</i>	- -	Poste.

<i>de Lomka à Rosniatowitz</i>	- -	Poste.
<i>de Rosniatowitz à Peterkau</i>	-	Poste.
<i>de Peterkau à Wolborz</i>	- -	Poste.
<i>de Wolborz à Lubochnia</i>	-	Poste & trois quarts.
<i>de Lubochnia à Rawa</i>	- -	Poste & trois quarts.
<i>de Rawa à Chrzonowitz</i>	-	Poste & un quart.
<i>de Chrzonowitz à Mszczanow</i>	-	Poste & un quart.
<i>de Mszczanow à Nadarzin</i>	-	Deux Postes.
<i>de Nadarzin à VARSOVIE</i>	-	Deux Postes.

Route de Strasbourg à Carlsbad,
par Bareith & Eger, 35 Postes.

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Groslogau,
jusqu'à Bareith, page 357.

<i>De Strasbourg à Bareith</i>	- -	28 Postes.
<i>de Bareith à Bernek</i>	- -	Poste & demie.
<i>de Bernek à Frankenkammer</i>	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Frankenkammer à Eger</i>	- -	Poste & demie.
<i>d'Eger à Zwoda</i>	- -	Poste & un quart.
<i>de Zwoda à CARLSBAD</i>	- -	Poste & un quart.

Route

*Route de Strasbourg à Prague, Königgrätz,
Glatz & Naïsse,*

par Nuremberg, 59 Postes.

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Nuremberg,
page 357.

<i>De Strasbourg</i> à Neuremberg	- 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.
<i>de Neuremberg</i> à Ruckerſdorf	- Poste.
<i>de Ruckerſdorf</i> à Altenſittenbach	Poste.
<i>d'Altenſittenbach</i> à Hartmanſdorf	Trois quart de Poste.
<i>de Hartmanſdorf</i> à Sulzbach	- Poste.
<i>de Sulzbach</i> à Amberg	- Trois quarts de Poste.
<i>d'Amberg</i> à Schwarzenfeld	- - Poste & demie.
<i>de Schwarzenfeld</i> à Firn	- - Poste.
<i>de Firn</i> à Retz	- - - Poste.
<i>de Retz</i> à Waldmünchen	- - Poste.
<i>de Waldmünchen</i> à Klentſch	- Poste.
<i>de Klentſch</i> à Teinitz	- - Poste.
<i>de Teinitz</i> à Stankan	- - Poste.
<i>de Stankan</i> à Staab	- - Poste.
<i>de Staab</i> à Pilsen	- - Poste.
<i>de Pilsen</i> à Rokitzan	- - Poste.

de Rokitzan

<i>de Rokitzan à Mauth</i>	-	- Poste.
<i>de Mauth à Zerowitz</i>	-	- Poste.
<i>de Zerowitz à Zditz</i>	-	- Poste.
<i>de Zditz à Dufchnick</i>	-	- Poste.
<i>de Dufchnick à PRAGUE</i>	-	- Poste.
<i>de Prague à Brandeis</i>	-	- Poste & demie.
<i>de Brandeis à Lissa</i>	-	- Poste.
<i>de Lissa à Nienbourg</i>	-	- Poste.
<i>de Nienbourg à Königstadt</i>	-	- Poste.
<i>de Königstadt à Clumetz</i>	-	- Poste.
<i>de Clumetz à Koniggrätz</i>	-	- Poste & demie.
<i>de Koniggrätz à Jaromitz</i>	-	- Poste.
<i>de Jaromitz à Nachod</i>	-	- Poste & demie.
<i>de Nachod à Reinerz</i>	-	- Poste & demie.
<i>de Reinerz à Glatz</i>	-	- Poste & demie.
<i>de Glatz à Frankenstein</i>	-	- Poste & demie.
<i>de Frankenstein à Münsterberg</i>	-	- Poste.
<i>de Münsterberg à NEISSE</i>	-	- Poste & demie.

Route de Strasbourg à Vienne,
par Ulm, Augsbourg & Munic,

- 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

<i>De Strasbourg</i> à Kehl *	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Kehl</i> à Bischofsheim	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Bischofsheim</i> à Stollhofen	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Stollhofen</i> à Rastatt	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Rastatt</i> à Ettlingen	-	-	Poste.
<i>d' Ettlingen</i> à Durlac	-	Trois quarts de	Poste.
<i>de Durlac</i> à Pforzheim	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Pforzheim</i> à Entzweyningen			Poste & demie.
<i>de Entzweyningen</i> à Canstatt	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Canstatt</i> à Blochingen	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Blochingen</i> à Coppingen	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Coppingen</i> à Geislingen	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Geislingen</i> à Neu Westerstetten			Poste.
<i>de Neu Westerstetten</i> à Ulm	-	-	Poste.
<i>d'Ulm</i> à Günzbourg	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Günzbourg</i> à Zusmarshausen			Poste & demie.
<i>de Zusmarshausen</i> à AUGSBOURG			Poste & demie.
<i>d' Augsburg</i> à Eversberg	-	-	Poste & un quart.
<i>d' Eversberg</i> à Schwabhausen	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Schwabhausen</i>			

<i>de Schwabhausen</i> à MUNIC	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Munic</i> à Bachdorf	-	Poste.
<i>de Bachdorf</i> à Anzig	-	Poste.
<i>d'Anzig</i> à Haag	-	Poste.
<i>de Haag</i> à Ampfing	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Ampfing</i> à Altenötting	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Altenötting</i> à Mærkel	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Merkel</i> à Braunau	-	Poste.
<i>de Braunau</i> à Altheim	-	Poste.
<i>d'Altheim</i> à Ried	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Ried</i> à Unterhaag	-	Poste.
<i>d'Unterbaag</i> à Lambach	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Lambach</i> à Weltz	-	Poste.
<i>de Weltz</i> à Linz	-	Deux Postes.
<i>de Linz</i> à Ennz	-	Poste & demie.

R E M A R Q U E.

* On paye un florin d'Empire depuis Strasbourg à *Unterbaag* premiere Ville d'Autriche. Il est du 24 Kreutzer au Postillon par Poste, mais on lui donne d'ordinaire 30 ou 36 Kreutzer, suivant qu'on est content de lui.

** Depuis Unterhaag à Weltz inclusivement on paye un florin d'Autriche par cheval & par Poste, & de Weltz à Vienne 45 Kreutzer seulement.

<i>d'Ennz à Strennberg</i>	- - -	Poste.
<i>de Strennberg à Amstetten</i>	-	Poste & demié.
<i>d'Amstetten à Kemmelbach</i>	-	Poste.
<i>de Kemmelbach à Mœlk</i>	- - -	Poste & demié.
<i>de Mœlk à St. Pœlten</i>	- - -	Poste & demié.
<i>de St. Pœlten à Perschling</i>	- -	Poste.
<i>de Perschling à Siegardskirchen</i>		Poste.
<i>de Siegardskirchen à Burckerdorf</i>		Poste.
<i>de Burckerdorf à VIENNE</i>	- -	Poste.

Route de Strasbourg à Ollmütz,

64 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

On suit la Route précédente jusqu'à Vienne.

<i>De Strasbourg à Vienne</i>	- - -	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.
<i>de Vienne à Wolkersdorf</i>	- - -	Deux Postes.
<i>de Wolkersdorf à Gannerdorf</i>	-	Poste.
<i>de Gannerdorf à Bonstorf</i>	-	Poste.
<i>de Bonstorf à Nicolsbourg</i>	-	Poste.
<i>de Nicolsbourg à Pœrlitz</i>	- -	Poste.

de Pœrlitz

<i>de Parlitz à Brünn</i>	-	- Deux Postes.
<i>de Brünn à Wischau</i>	-	- Deux Postes.
<i>de Wischau à Proßnitz</i>	-	- Poste.
<i>de Proßnitz à OLLMUTZ</i>	-	- Poste.

Route de Strasbourg à Ratisbonne,
par Dillingen, Neubourg & Ingolstadt,
25 $\frac{1}{4}$ Postes.

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Vienne jusqu'à
Geislingen, page 363.

<i>De Strasbourg à Geislingen</i>	-	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ Postes.
<i>de Geislingen à Giengen</i>	-	- Deux Postes.
<i>de Giengen à Dillengen</i>	-	- Poste.
<i>de Dillengen à Donauwerth</i>	-	- Poste & demie.
<i>de Donauwerth à Neubourg</i>	-	- Deux Postes.
<i>de Neubourg à Ingolstadt</i>	-	- Poste.
<i>d'Ingolstadt à Neustadt</i>	-	- Deux Postes.
<i>de Neustadt à Saal</i>	-	- Poste & demie.
<i>de Saal à Ratisbonne</i>	-	- Poste & demie.

Route

Route de Strasbourg à Passau,

35 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Vienne jusqu'à
Braunau, page 363.

<i>De Strasbourg à Braunau</i>	-	-	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.
<i>de Braunau à Scharding</i>	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Scarding à PASSAU</i>	-	-	Poste & demie.

Route de Strasbourg à Stoucard,

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

<i>De Strasbourg à Kehl*</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Kehl à Bîschofsheim</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Bîschofsheim à Stollhofen</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Stollhofen à Rastatt</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Rastatt à Ettlingen</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>d'Ettlingen à Dourlac</i>	-	-	Trois quarts de Poste.
<i>de Dourlac à Pforzheim</i>	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Peforzheim</i>			

de Pforzheim à Entzweyningen - Poste & demie.

de Entzweyningen à STOUCARD - Poste & demie.

* * * *

Communication d'Entzweyningen à Ludwigsbourg

Poste & un quart.

Route de Strasbourg à Greiz,

par Munic & Salzbourg, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Vienne jusqu'à

Munic, page 363.

De Strasbourg à Munic - - - 24 Postes.

de Munic à Zorneding - - - Poste & un quart.

de Zorneding à Stainering - - - Poste & un quart.

de Stainering à Wasserbourg - - - Poste.

de Wasserbourg à Stain - - - Poste.

de Stain à Frauenstein - - - Poste.

de Frauenstein à Reichenhall - - - Deux Postes.

de Reichenhall à SALZBOURG - - - Poste.

de Salzbourg à St. Gilgen - - - Poste.

de St. Gilgen à Ischel - - - Poste.

de Ischel

<i>de Ischel</i> à <i>Aufsee</i>	-	-	-	Poste.
<i>d'Aufsee</i> à <i>Rotenmann</i>	-	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Rotenmann</i> à <i>Steinach</i>	-	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Steinach</i> à <i>Leoben</i>	-	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Leoben</i> à <i>Vordernberg</i>	-	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Vordernberg</i> à <i>Bruck</i>	-	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Bruck</i> à <i>Rötelstein</i>	-	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Rötelstein</i> à <i>Pegau</i>	-	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Pegau</i> à <i>GRÆTZ</i>	-	-	-	Poste.

Route de Strasbourg à Clagenfurt,

49 Postes,

On suit la Route précédente jusqu'à Salzbourg.

<i>De Strasbourg</i> à <i>Salzbourg</i>	-	-	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.
<i>de Salzbourg</i> à <i>Hallein</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Hallein</i> à <i>Colling</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Colling</i> à <i>Werfen</i>	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Werfen</i> à <i>Hytter</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Hytter</i> à <i>Radstatt</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Radstatt</i> à <i>Unter-Lauer</i>	-	-	Poste.

B b

d'Unter-

<i>d'Unter-Lauer</i> à <i>Weng</i>	-	-	Deux Postes.
<i>de Weng</i> à <i>St. Michel</i>	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de St. Michel</i> à <i>Gemünd</i>	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Gemünd</i> à <i>Spital</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Spital</i> à <i>St. Paternion</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de St. Paternion</i> à <i>Villach</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Villach</i> à <i>Velden</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Velden</i> à <i>CLAGENFURT</i>	-	-	Poste.

Route de Strasbourg à Augsbourg,

par la Forêt noire 19½ Postes.

<i>De Strasbourg</i> à <i>Kehl</i> *	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Kehl</i> à <i>Offenbourg</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>d'Offenbourg</i> à <i>Gengenbach</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Gengenbach</i> à <i>Haslach</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Haslach</i> à <i>Hornberg</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Hornberg</i> à <i>Schiltach</i>	-	-	Trois quarts de Poste.
<i>de Schiltach</i> à <i>Villingen</i>	-	-	Trois quarts de Poste.
<i>de Villingen</i> à <i>Doneschingen</i>	-	-	Poste & trois quarts.
<i>de Doneschingen</i> à <i>Duttlingen</i>	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Duttlingen</i> à <i>Meskirch</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Meskirch</i>			

<i>de Meskirch à Mengen</i>	- -	Poste.
<i>de Mengen à Sulkan</i>	- -	Poste.
<i>de Sulkan à Biberach</i>	- -	Poste & un quart.
<i>de Biberach à Ochsenhausen</i>	- -	Poste.
<i>d'Ochsenhausen à Memmingen</i>		Poste.
<i>de Memmingen à Mildenheim</i>		Poste & un quart.
<i>de Mildenheim à Schwabmünchen</i>		Poste & demie.
<i>de Schwabmünchen à Augsburg</i>		Poste & demie.

*Route de Strasbourg à Inspruck, Clagenfurt
& Trieste.*

59 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

On suit la Route précédente jusqu'à Duttlingen.

<i>De Strasbourg à Duttlingen</i>	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Postes.
<i>de Duttlingen à Engen</i>	- -	Poste.
<i>d'Engen à Stockach</i>	- -	Poste.
<i>de Stockach à Deisendorf</i>	- -	Poste.
<i>de Deisendorf à Markdorf</i>	- -	Poste.
<i>de Markdorf à Durnast</i>	- -	Poste.

<i>de Durnast</i> à Altdorf	-	-	Poste.
<i>d' Altdorf</i> à Bergetreuthe	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Bergetreuthe</i> à Leuthkirch	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Leuthkirch</i> à Kummerhoffen	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Kummerhoffen</i> à Kempten	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Kempten</i> à Kempterwald	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Kempterwald</i> à Weisbach	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Weisbach</i> à Fuesen	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Fuesen</i> à Heiterwangen	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Heiterwangen</i> à Nazaret	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Nazaret</i> à Barweis	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Barweis</i> à Dirfchenbach	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Dirfchenbach</i> à INSPRUCK	-	-	Poste.
<i>d' Inspruck</i> à Schœnberg	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Schœnberg</i> à Steinach	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Steinach</i> à Brenner	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Brenner</i> à Sterzingen	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Sterzingen</i> à Mittewald	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Mittewald</i> à Brixen	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Brixen</i> à Niederfindel	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Niederfindel</i> à Brauneck	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Brauneck</i> à Niederdorf	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Niederdorf</i> à Silien	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Silien</i> à Mittewald	-	-	Poste.

de Mittewald

<i>de Mittewald</i> à Lienz	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Lienz</i> à Oberdrabourg	-	-	Poste.
<i>d'Oberdrabourg</i> à Greifembourg			Poste.
<i>de Greifembourg</i> à Saxembourg			Poste.
<i>de Saxembourg</i> à Spital	+	-	Poste.
<i>de Spital</i> à St. Paternion	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de St. Paternion</i> à Villach	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Villach</i> à Velden	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Velden</i> à GLAGENFURTH		-	Poste.
<i>de Glagenfurth</i> à Unterbergen			Poste.
<i>d'Unterbergen</i> à Neumærkel		-	Deux Postes.
<i>de Neumærkel</i> à Krainbourg		-	Poste.
<i>de Krainbourg</i> à Lanbach	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Lanbach</i> à Oberlaubach	-	-	Poste.
<i>d'Oberlaubach</i> à Loschitzsch		-	Poste.
<i>de Loschitzsch</i> à Adlersberg		-	Poste.
<i>d'Adlersberg</i> à Prewald	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Prewald</i> à Cornial	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Cornial</i> à TRIESTE	-	-	Poste.

De - là on peut s'embarquer pour aller en quelques heures de temps à VENISE.

S U I S S E

Route de Strasbourg à Bâle,

14 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

De Strasbourg à Kraft * - - Deux Postes.

Et deux Postes & demie par la Diligence,

de Kraft à Friesenheim * - - Poste & demie.

de Friesenheim à Markelsheim * Deux Postes.

de Markelsheim à Neubrisac * - Deux Postes.

de Neubrisac à Fessenheim * - Poste & demie.

de Fessenheim à Ottmarheim * - Poste & demie.

d'Ottmarheim à Kembs * - - Poste & demie.

de Kembs à St. Louis sous Huningue *

Poste & demie.

de St. Louis à BASLE * - - Poste.

A U T R E

AUTRE ROUTE

de Strasbourg à Basse,

par l'Allemagne,

18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

De Strasbourg à Kehl * - Poste.

de Kehl à Offenbourg - Poste.

d'Offenbourg à Eriesenheim Trois quarts de Poste.

de Eriesenheim à Kenzingen Poste & un quart.

de Kenzingen à Emmendingen Trois quarts de Poste.

d'Emmendingen à Freybourg Trois quarts de Poste.

de Freybourg à Mühlheim Poste & demie.

de Mühlheim à Kaltenherberg Trois quarts de Poste.

de Kaltenherberg à BASLE Poste.

Route de Strasbourg à Schaffhouse, & Lindau,

15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.

De Strasbourg à Kehl * - Poste.

de Kehl à Offenbourg - Poste.

B b 4

d'Offenbourg

<i>d'Offenbourg</i> à Gengenbach	Demie Poste.
<i>de Gengenbach</i> à Haslach	Poste.
<i>de Haslach</i> à Hornberg	- Poste,
<i>de Hornberg</i> à Schiltach	- Trois quarts de Poste,
<i>de Schiltach</i> à Villingen	- Trois quarts de Poste,
<i>de Villingen</i> à Doneschingen	Poste & trois quarts,
<i>de Doneschingen</i> à Zollhaus	Poste.
<i>de Zollhaus</i> à SCHAFFHOUSE	Poste.
<i>de Scaffouse</i> à Singen	- Poste.
<i>de Singen</i> à Constanz	- - Poste & demie.
<i>de Constanz</i> à Moersbourg	- Demie Poste.
<i>de Moersbourg</i> à Buchhorn	Poste & demie.
<i>de Buchhorn</i> à LINDAU	- Poste & demie.

Route de Strasbourg à Zurich,

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Bâle par Kraft.

<i>De Strasbourg</i> à Bâle *	- - 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.
<i>de Bâle</i> à Mumpf	- - Cinq Lieues.
<i>de Mumpf</i> à Brugg	- - Sept Lieues.
<i>de Brugg</i> à ZURIC	- - Six Lieues,

Route

Route de Strasbourg à Geneve,

par Berne,

On suit la Route de Strasbourg à Bâle,

par Kraft, page 374.

<i>De Strasbourg à Bâle *</i>	- -	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes.
<i>de Bâle à Lichstall</i>	- -	Trois Lieues.
<i>de Lichstall à Langenbruck</i>	- -	Trois Lieues.
<i>de Langenbruck à Witlisbach</i>	- -	Six Lieues.
<i>de Witlisbach à SOLEURE</i>	- -	Deux Lieues.
<i>de Soleure à Fraubrunn</i>	- -	Deux Lieues.
<i>de Fraubrunn à BERN</i>	- -	Quatre Lieues.
<i>de Bern à Moratt</i>	- -	Quatre Lieues.
<i>de Moratt à Payerne</i>	- -	Quatre Lieues.
<i>de Payerne à Moudon</i>	- -	Quatre Lieues.
<i>de Moudon à LAUSANNE</i>	- -	Cinq Lieues.
<i>de Lausanne à Morges</i>	- -	Deux Lieues.
<i>de Morges à Rolle</i>	- -	Trois Lieues.
<i>de Rolle à Nyon</i>	- -	Deux Lieues.
<i>de Nyon à Geneve</i>	- -	Quatre Lieues.

Communication.

<i>de Bern à Neuchâtel</i>	- -	Sept Lieues.
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Les

Les deux Routes suivantes sont les Routes
que prend la Diligence Royale de
Straßbourg à Francfort.

Première Route de la Diligence de Straßbourg à
Francfort, par Haguenau, Wissembourg,
Landau, Mannheim & Mayence,

10 Postes de France & 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d'Allemagne.

<i>De Straßbourg à Brumpt*</i>	-	-	Deux Postes.
<i>de Brumpt à Haguenau*</i>	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Haguenau à Surbourg*</i>	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Surbourg à Wissembourg*</i>	-	-	Deux Postes.
<i>de Wissembourg à N. Otterbach*</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de N. Otterbach à Landau*</i>	-	-	Deux Postes.
<i>de Landau à Neustadt</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Neustadt à MANNHEIM</i>	-	-	Poste & demie.
<i>de Mannheim à Worms</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Worms à Oppenheim</i>	-	-	Poste & un quart.
<i>d'Oppenheim à Mayence</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Mayence à Haddersheim</i>	-	-	Poste.
<i>de Haddersheim à FRANCFORT</i>	-	-	Poste.

Seconde

**Seconde Route de la Diligence de Stras-
bourg à Francfort, par Lauterbourg,
Spire, Mannheim & Mayence,**

11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Postes de France & 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d'Allemagne.

<i>De Strasbourg à Gambsheim*</i>	- Deux Postes.
<i>de Gambsheim à Drusenheim*</i>	- Poste.
<i>de Drusenheim à Beinheim*</i>	- Deux Postes.
<i>de Beinheim à Lauterbourg*</i>	- Deux Postes.
<i>de Lauterbourg à Candel*</i>	- - Poste & demie.
<i>de Candel à Rheinzabern*</i>	- - Poste.
<i>de Rheinzabern à Germersheim*</i>	Deux Postes.
<i>de Germersheim à Spire</i>	- - Poste.
<i>de Spire à Mannheim</i>	- - Poste.
<i>de Mannheim à Worms</i>	- - Poste.
<i>de Worms à Oppenheim</i>	- Poste & un quart.
<i>d'Oppenheim à Mayence</i>	- - Poste.
<i>de Mayence à Haddersheim</i>	- - Poste.
<i>de Haddersheim à FRANCFORT</i>	- Poste.

AVERTISSE-

A V E R T I S S E M E N T.

DE l'Arrivée & du Départ des Diligences de poste dans la Province d'Alsace, ainsi de ce qu'il en coûte à chaque personne pour sa place de poste en poste & *deux sols d'enregistrement* au Bureau où l'on arrête sa place,

Diligence de Strasbourg à Colmar.

Elle départ *de Strasbourg* Mardi à 5 heures précises du matin & arrive à Colmar vers midi.

Mercredi à 5 heures du matin par une Diligence *de Colmar* pour Belfort, & y arrive à midi : l'on trouve à Belfort des commodités pour Montbeillard, Besançon & Lyon.

Jeudi & Samedi à 5 heures la même Diligence part *de Strasbourg* pour Colmar, & y arrive vers midi.

Dimanche vers midi revient la Diligence *de Belfort* à Colmar, & delà elle arrive Lundi à Strasbourg vers midi.

En hiver toutes ces Diligences ne partant qu'à porte ouvrante n'arrivent à Belfort, Colmar & Strasbourg les mêmes jours que l'après, midi à 3 ou 4 heures.

La personne paye à Strasbourg

	lb.	—	fol.
Pour enrégistrement de la place	-	—	2
& de Strasbourg à Fegerfheim	-	1	10
de Fegerfheim à Benfeld	-	1	10
de Benfeld à Selestat	-	2	—
de Selestat à Ostheim	-	1	10
d'Ostheim à Colmar	-	1	—
Total	7	—	12

Route de Belfort.

De Colmar à Isenheim	-	2	10
d'Isenheim à Aspach	-	2	—
d'Aspach à la Chapelle	-	1	10
de la Chapelle à Belfort	-	1	10
Total.	7	—	10

Nota. On passe au Voyageur 50 Livres d'équipage franc jusqu'à Colmar, mais de Colmar à Belfort

fort fuelement 30 Livr. L'excédent se paye à raison d'un Sol la Livre pour Calmar & autant pour Belfort, & pour les autres endroits à proportion de leur distance.

Diligence de Strasbourg à Basse.

Celle-ci part *de Strasbourg* en Été tous les Lundis & Vendredis à 5 heures du matin, & arrive à Basse les mêmes jours au soir. A Basse on trouve des Commodités pour aller à Soleure, Berne, Lausanne, Geneve, &c. Cette Diligence retourne de Basse tous les Mercredis & Samedis à 5 heures du matin, & arrive le même soir à Strasbourg.

En Hiver elle part *de Strasbourg* les mêmes jours à porte ouvrante, couchant Lundi à Kembs, pour arriver à Basse Mardi matin. Vendredi elle prend son gîte à St. Louis, pour arriver Samedi matin à Basse, d'où elle repart tout de suite pour Strasbourg, couchant à Kraft, & arrive Dimanche matin à Strasbourg. Mercredi elle repart de Basse à porte ouvrante, va jusqu'à Kraft, & arrive Jeudi matin à Strasbourg.

La perſonne paye à Strasbourg

	lb.	—	ſols
pour enregiſtrement de la place	-	—	2
& pour Kraft	-	-	10
de Kraft à Frieſenheim	-	-	10
de Frieſenheim à Markelsheim	-	-	—
de Markelsheim à Neufbrifac	-	-	—
de Neufbrifac à Feſſenheim	-	-	10
de Feſſenheim à Ottmarſheim	-	-	10
d'Ottmarſheim à Kembs	-	-	10
de Kembs à Saint Louis	-	-	10
de St. Louis à Baſſe	-	-	—
Total	15	—	—

On paſſe au Voyageur 30 Livres d'Equipage franc. l'Excédent ſe paye à raiſon de deux ſols la livre juſqu'à Baſſe ; & des autres lieux en deçà à proportion.

Diligence de Strasbourg à Mannheim,

Route par Lauterbourg.

Elle départ en Été Lundi à 5 heures précises du matin, & arrive le même ſoir à Spire, le lendemain

main mardi elle repart de grand matin pour être à six heures à Mannheim; afin de continuer sa Route pour Mayence ou l'on couche; le lendemain on est rendu à Francfort.

Mardi au soir la Diligence revient *de Mannheim* à Spire, & arrive Mercredi au soir à Strasbourg.

En Hiver elle part *de Strasbourg* Dimanche à 8 heures du matin, couche à Lauterbourg, & repart Lundi à porte ouvrante pour arriver le même soir à Mannheim.

La personne paye à Strasbourg

	lb.	—	fol.
pour se faire enrégistrer	—	—	2
<i>de Strasbourg</i> à Gambsheim	2	—	—
<i>de Gambsheim</i> à Drusenheim	1	—	—
<i>de Drusenheim</i> à Beinheim	2	—	—
<i>de Beinheim</i> à Lauterbourg	2	—	—
<i>de Lauterbourg</i> à Candel	1	—	10
<i>de Candel</i> à Rheinzabern	1	—	—
<i>de Rheinzabern</i> à Germersheim	2	—	—
<i>de Germersheim</i> à Spire	2	—	—
<i>de Spire</i> à Mannheim	2	—	—
Total	15	—	12

*Diligence de Strasbourg à Mannheim,**par Haguenau, Wissembourg & Landau.*

Cette Diligence part *de Strasbourg* en Été Vendredi à 5 heures précises du matin, dîne à Wissembourg, & va coucher à Neustadt, elle repart le lendemain Samedi de grand matin pour arriver à 6 heures à Mannheim, & pour continuer la Route de Francfort.

Elle repart *de Mannheim* Samedi à midi pour Neustadt, & revient à Strasbourg Dimanche au soir,

En Hiver elle part *de Strasbourg* Jeudi à 8 heures précises du matin, dîne à Haguenau & couche à Wissembourg, & le lendemain Vendredi elle repart de-la pour arriver le même soir à Mannheim, & suivre le lendemain de même sa route jusqu'à Mayence, Francfort, &c.

Le voyageur peut sûrement compter d'être rendu à Francfort en deux jours & demi en Été & en Hiver en trois jours & demi.

La personne paye à Strasbourg.

	lb.	—	sois
pour l'enregistrement de la place	—	—	2
<i>Et de Strasbourg à Brumpt</i> - - -	2	—	—
<i>de Brumpt à Haguenau</i> - - -	1	—	10
<i>de Haguenau à Surbourg</i> - - -	1	—	10
<i>de Surbourg à Wissembourg</i> - - -	2	—	—
<i>de Wissembourg à Niederrotterbach</i> -	1	—	—
<i>de Niederrotterbach à Landau</i> - - -	2	—	—
<i>de Landau à Neustadt</i> - - -	2	—	—
<i>de Neustadt à Mannheim</i> - - -	3	—	—
Total	15	—	2

Sur chacune de ces deux Diligences *de Strasbourg* à Mannheim le passager à 30 Livres de Franc de son équipage, le surplus se paye à raison de deux sols la livre, & pour les endroits en deça à proportion.

N. B. Sur toutes ces Routes en général le Passager est obligé de payer au Guide ou Postillon deux sols par poste.

Toutes ces Diligences sont très-commodes & douces, étant suspendus en Cuir comme les Berlines.

T A R I F

T A R I F

*De l'Argent d'Empire en Argent de France,
le Louis d'or à raison d'onze Florins Argent
d'Empire.*

<i>Kreutzer</i>	<i>sols.</i>	<i>den.</i>	<i>Kreutzer</i>	<i>sols.</i>	<i>den.</i>
1. Kreutzer fait	—	5 $\frac{8}{11}$	25 Kreutzer font	18	2 $\frac{2}{11}$
2	1	5 $\frac{1}{11}$	26	18	10 $\frac{10}{11}$
3	2	2 $\frac{2}{11}$	27	19	7 $\frac{7}{11}$
4	2	10 $\frac{10}{11}$	28	20	4 $\frac{4}{11}$
5	3	7 $\frac{7}{11}$	29	21	1 $\frac{1}{11}$
6	4	4 $\frac{4}{11}$	30	21	9 $\frac{9}{11}$
7	5	1 $\frac{1}{11}$	31	22	6 $\frac{6}{11}$
8	8	5 $\frac{5}{11}$	32	23	3 $\frac{3}{11}$
9	6	6 $\frac{6}{11}$	33	24	—
10	7	3 $\frac{3}{11}$	34	24	8 $\frac{8}{11}$
11	8	—	35	25	5 $\frac{5}{11}$
12	8	8 $\frac{8}{11}$	36	26	2 $\frac{2}{11}$
13	9	5 $\frac{5}{11}$	37	26	10 $\frac{10}{11}$
14	10	2 $\frac{2}{11}$	38	27	7 $\frac{7}{11}$
15	10	10 $\frac{10}{11}$	39	28	4 $\frac{4}{11}$
16	11	7 $\frac{7}{11}$	40	29	1 $\frac{1}{11}$
17	12	4 $\frac{4}{11}$	41	29	9 $\frac{9}{11}$
18	13	1 $\frac{1}{11}$	42	30	6 $\frac{6}{11}$
19	13	9 $\frac{9}{11}$	43	31	3 $\frac{3}{11}$
20	14	6 $\frac{6}{11}$	44	32	—
21	15	3 $\frac{3}{11}$	45	32	8 $\frac{8}{11}$
22	16	—	46	33	5 $\frac{5}{11}$
23	16	8 $\frac{8}{11}$	47	34	2 $\frac{2}{11}$
24	17	5 $\frac{5}{11}$	48	34	10 $\frac{10}{11}$

<i>Kreutzer</i>	<i>fol.</i>	<i>den.</i>	<i>Kreutzer</i>	<i>fol.</i>	<i>den.</i>
49 Kreutzer font	35	7 $\frac{7}{11}$	82 Kreutzer font	59	7 $\frac{7}{11}$
50	36	4 $\frac{4}{11}$	83	60	4 $\frac{4}{11}$
51	37	1 $\frac{1}{11}$	84	61	1 $\frac{1}{11}$
52	37	9 $\frac{9}{11}$	85	61	9 $\frac{9}{11}$
53	38	6 $\frac{6}{11}$	86	62	6 $\frac{6}{11}$
54	39	3 $\frac{3}{11}$	87	63	3 $\frac{3}{11}$
55	40	—	88	64	—
56	40	8 $\frac{8}{11}$	89	64	8 $\frac{8}{11}$
57	41	5 $\frac{5}{11}$	90	65	5 $\frac{5}{11}$
58	42	2 $\frac{2}{11}$	<i>Batz.</i>	<i>Liv.</i>	<i>fol.</i>
59	42	10 $\frac{10}{11}$	1 Batz fait	2	10 $\frac{10}{11}$
60	43	7 $\frac{7}{11}$	2	5	9 $\frac{9}{11}$
61	44	4 $\frac{4}{11}$	3	8	8 $\frac{8}{11}$
62	45	1 $\frac{1}{11}$	4	11	7 $\frac{7}{11}$
63	45	9 $\frac{9}{11}$	5	14	6 $\frac{6}{11}$
64	46	6 $\frac{6}{11}$	6	17	5 $\frac{5}{11}$
65	47	3 $\frac{3}{11}$	7	1	4 $\frac{4}{11}$
66	48	—	8	1	3 $\frac{3}{11}$
67	48	8 $\frac{8}{11}$	9	1	6 $\frac{6}{11}$
68	49	5 $\frac{5}{11}$	10	1	9 $\frac{9}{11}$
69	50	2 $\frac{2}{11}$	11	1	12
70	50	10 $\frac{10}{11}$	12	1	14 $\frac{14}{11}$
71	51	7 $\frac{7}{11}$	13	1	17 $\frac{17}{11}$
72	52	4 $\frac{4}{11}$	14	2	8 $\frac{8}{11}$
73	53	1 $\frac{1}{11}$	15	2	3 $\frac{3}{11}$
74	53	9 $\frac{9}{11}$	16	2	6 $\frac{6}{11}$
75	54	6 $\frac{6}{11}$	17	2	9 $\frac{9}{11}$
76	55	3 $\frac{3}{11}$	18	2	12 $\frac{12}{11}$
77	56	—	19	2	15 $\frac{15}{11}$
78	56	8 $\frac{8}{11}$	20	2	18 $\frac{18}{11}$
79	57	5 $\frac{5}{11}$	21	3	1 $\frac{1}{11}$
80	58	2 $\frac{2}{11}$	22	3	4
81	58	10 $\frac{10}{11}$	23	3	6 $\frac{6}{11}$

<i>Dats</i>	<i>Liv.</i>	<i>fol.</i>	<i>den.</i>	<i>Batz</i>	<i>Liv.</i>	<i>fol.</i>	<i>den.</i>
24 Batz font	3	9	$9 \frac{0}{11}$	57	—	8	$5 \frac{9}{11}$
25	—	3	$12 \frac{8}{11}$	58	—	8	$8 \frac{8}{11}$
26	—	3	$15 \frac{7}{11}$	59	—	8	$11 \frac{7}{11}$
27	—	3	$18 \frac{6}{11}$	60	—	8	$14 \frac{6}{11}$
28	—	4	$1 \frac{5}{11}$	61	—	8	$17 \frac{5}{11}$
29	—	4	$4 \frac{4}{11}$	62	—	9	$— \frac{4}{11}$
30	—	4	$7 \frac{3}{11}$	63	—	9	$3 \frac{3}{11}$
31	—	4	$10 \frac{2}{11}$	64	—	9	$6 \frac{2}{11}$
32	—	4	$13 \frac{1}{11}$	65	—	9	$9 \frac{1}{11}$
33	—	4	$16 \frac{—}{11}$	66	—	9	$12 \frac{—}{11}$
34	—	4	$18 \frac{10}{11}$	67	—	9	$14 \frac{10}{11}$
35	—	5	$1 \frac{9}{11}$	68	—	9	$17 \frac{9}{11}$
36	—	5	$4 \frac{8}{11}$	69	—	10	$— \frac{8}{11}$
37	—	5	$7 \frac{7}{11}$	70	—	10	$3 \frac{7}{11}$
38	—	5	$10 \frac{6}{11}$	71	—	10	$6 \frac{6}{11}$
39	—	5	$13 \frac{5}{11}$	72	—	10	$9 \frac{5}{11}$
40	—	5	$16 \frac{4}{11}$	73	—	10	$12 \frac{4}{11}$
41	—	5	$19 \frac{3}{11}$	74	—	10	$15 \frac{3}{11}$
42	—	6	$2 \frac{2}{11}$	75	—	10	$18 \frac{2}{11}$
43	—	6	$5 \frac{1}{11}$	76	—	11	$1 \frac{1}{11}$
44	—	6	$8 \frac{—}{11}$	77	—	11	$4 \frac{—}{11}$
45	—	6	$10 \frac{10}{11}$	78	—	11	$6 \frac{10}{11}$
46	—	6	$13 \frac{9}{11}$	79	—	11	$9 \frac{9}{11}$
47	—	6	$16 \frac{8}{11}$	80	—	11	$12 \frac{8}{11}$
48	—	6	$19 \frac{7}{11}$	81	—	11	$15 \frac{7}{11}$
49	—	7	$2 \frac{6}{11}$	82	—	11	$18 \frac{6}{11}$
50	—	7	$5 \frac{5}{11}$	83	—	12	$1 \frac{5}{11}$
51	—	7	$8 \frac{4}{11}$	84	—	12	$4 \frac{4}{11}$
52	—	7	$11 \frac{3}{11}$	85	—	12	$7 \frac{3}{11}$
53	—	7	$14 \frac{2}{11}$	86	—	12	$10 \frac{2}{11}$
54	—	7	$17 \frac{1}{11}$	87	—	12	$13 \frac{1}{11}$
55	—	8	$— \frac{—}{11}$	88	—	12	$16 \frac{—}{11}$
56	—	8	$2 \frac{10}{11}$	89	—	12	$18 \frac{10}{11}$

<i>Barz</i>	<i>Lim.</i>	<i>sols</i>	<i>den.</i>	<i>Florin</i>	<i>Liv.</i>	<i>sols</i>	<i>den.</i>		
90	—	13	1	9 $\frac{9}{11}$	6 Fl. font	13	1	9 $\frac{9}{11}$	
1 Flor. fait	2	3	7 $\frac{7}{11}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	13	12	8 $\frac{8}{11}$	
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	2	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	14	3	7 $\frac{7}{11}$	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	5	5 $\frac{5}{11}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	14	6 $\frac{6}{11}$	
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	3	16	4 $\frac{4}{11}$	7	—	15	5 $\frac{5}{11}$	
2 Florin font	4	7	3 $\frac{3}{11}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	15	16	4 $\frac{4}{11}$	
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	4	18	2 $\frac{2}{11}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	16	7	3 $\frac{3}{11}$
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	9	1 $\frac{1}{11}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	16	18	2 $\frac{2}{11}$
2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	6	—	—	8	—	17	9	1 $\frac{1}{11}$
3	—	6	10	10 $\frac{10}{11}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	18	—	—
3 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	7	1	9 $\frac{9}{11}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	18	10	10 $\frac{10}{11}$
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	7	12	8 $\frac{8}{11}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	19	1	9 $\frac{9}{11}$
3 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	8	3	7 $\frac{7}{11}$	9	—	19	12	8 $\frac{8}{11}$
4	—	8	14	6 $\frac{6}{11}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	20	3	7 $\frac{7}{11}$
4 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	9	5	5 $\frac{5}{11}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20	14	6 $\frac{6}{11}$
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	9	16	4 $\frac{4}{11}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	21	5	5 $\frac{5}{11}$
4 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	10	7	3 $\frac{3}{11}$	10	—	21	16	4 $\frac{4}{11}$
5	—	10	18	2 $\frac{2}{11}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	22	7	3 $\frac{3}{11}$
5 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	11	9	1 $\frac{1}{11}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	22	18	2 $\frac{2}{11}$
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	12	—	—	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	23	9	1 $\frac{1}{11}$
5 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	12	10	10 $\frac{10}{11}$	10	—	24	—	—

T A R I F

*Ou Réduction de l'Argent de France en Argent
d'Empire, le Louis d'or de 24 Liv. à raison
d' 11 Florins.*

Sols		Fl.	Kr.	Liv.		Fl.	Kr.
1 Sols fait	—	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 Liv.	—	3	40
2	—	—	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	—	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	—	—	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	10	—	4	35
4	—	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	—	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	—	—	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	12	—	5	30
6	—	—	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	13	—	5	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	—	—	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	14	—	6	25
8	—	—	11	15	—	6	52 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	—	—	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	—	7	20
10	—	—	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	—	7	47 $\frac{5}{8}$
11	—	—	15 $\frac{1}{8}$	18	—	8	15
12	—	—	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	—	8	42 $\frac{5}{8}$
13	—	—	17 $\frac{7}{8}$	20	—	9	10
14	—	—	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	—	9	37
15	—	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	—	10	5
16	—	—	22	23	—	10	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
17	—	—	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	—	11	—
18	—	—	24 $\frac{7}{8}$	25	—	11	27 $\frac{5}{8}$
19	—	—	26 $\frac{1}{8}$	26	—	11	55
20 ou 1 Liv.	—	—	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	—	12	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Liv.	—	—	55	28	—	12	50
3	—	—	1 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	—	13	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	—	—	1 50	30	—	13	45
5	—	—	2 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	—	18	20
6	—	—	2 45	50	—	22	55
7	—	—	3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	—	27	30

<i>Liv.</i>		<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Kr.</i>	<i>Liv.</i>		<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Kr.</i>
70	—	—	32 5	300	—	—	137 30
80	—	—	36 40	400	—	—	183 20
90	—	—	41 15	500	—	—	229 10
100	—	—	45 50	600	—	—	275
200	—	—	91 40	1000	—	—	458 20

*Denomination de quelques Especes en Or, qui ont
Cours en Allemagne.*

- 1 Ducat fait cinq. Florins ou 11 Livres de France.
- 1 Vieux Louis d'or de France fait 8 Florins & 40 Kreutzer
ou 18 lb. 18 f. de France.
- 1 Louis d'or neuf de France fait 11 Florins, ou 24 Livres
de France.
- 1 Severin fait 15 Florins ou 52 lb. 14 f. de France.
- 1 Carolin fait 11 Florins ou un Louis d'or neuf.
- 1 Pistole d'Espagne 8 Fl. 40 Kr. ou 18 lb. 18 f. de France.
- 1 Guinée d'Angleterre 8 Fl. 40 Kr. 18 lb. 18 fols de France.

Autre petite Notice pour les Etrangers en Allemagne.

Deux Kreutzer font un demi Batz.

Trois Kreutzer font un Kayser-Groschen (ou un gros im-
perial.)

Quatre Kreutzer font un Batz.

Quinze Kreutzer font un Orts Gulden (ou un quart de Florin.)

Vingt Kreutzer font un Kopfstuk (ou un tierce de Florin.)

Trente Kreutzer font un halben Gulden (ou un demi Florin.)

Quarante cinq Kreutzer font un demi Ecu d'Empire.

Soixante Kreutzer font un Florin.

Nonante Kreutzer un Ecu d'Empire ou un Florin & demi.

F I N I S.

